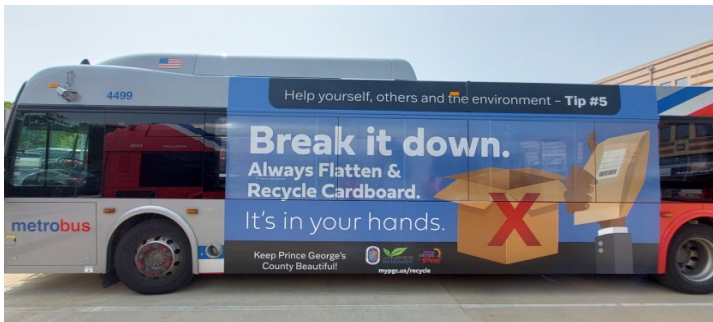
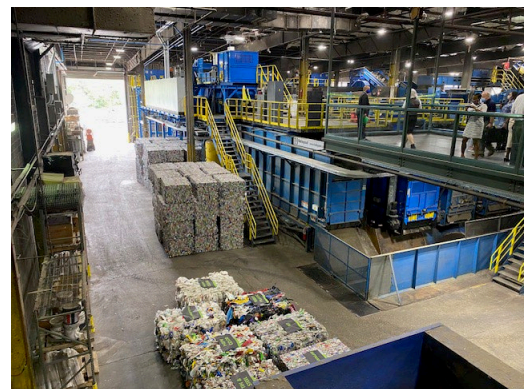


"Prince George's County 2024 – 2033 Solid Waste Management Plan"

04-08-2024



Comprehensive Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan 2024-2033



**PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY,
MARYLAND**



2024 – 2033

**COMPREHENSIVE TEN-YEAR
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Prince George's County, Maryland

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COVER PAGE

Table of COMAR Requirements Covered by This Solid Waste Management Plan

The following table provides a list of the COMAR 26.03.03 requirements (see **Appendix B**), and the relevant TYSWP Chapter and section(s) that fulfill the regulatory requirement.

Table CP-1: COMAR Requirements Covered by This Solid Waste Management Plan

COMAR 26.03.03 Requirement	TYSWP Section
	Executive Summary
Introduction	Introduction
(1)	(I) State Requirements for Preparation of the Plan
(2)	(II) MDE’s Approval Letter for Adopted Plan
Chapter One	Chapter I Regulators and Policies
(1)	(I) County Goals Statement (II) County Objectives and Policies Concerning Solid Waste Management
(2)	(III) Governmental Regulating Entities
(3)	(IV) Local, State, and Federal Laws (V) Local, State, and Federal Permits
Chapter Two	Chapter II Population, Zoning, and Land Use
(1)	(I) Demographic Projections
(2)	(II) Municipalities and Government Properties
(3)	(III) Zoning Requirements
(4)	(IV) Land Use
Chapter Three	Chapter III Solid Waste Generation, Collection, and Facilities
(1) (a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l) (2) (4)	(I) Solid Waste Generation, Current and Projected (II) Solid Waste Collection Programs
(3)	(III) Solid Waste Import and Export over County Lines

(5) (a, b, c, d, e, f, g)	(IV) Solid Waste Acceptance Facilities
Chapter Four	Chapter IV Assessment of Solid Waste Management Opportunities
(1)	Included throughout Chapter Sections
(2)	(I) Introduction
(3) (a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k)	(II) Physical Characteristics of Prince George’s County
(4) (a, b)	(III) Source Reduction and Resource Recovery Opportunities
(4) (c)	(IV) Public Involvement Programs
(4) (d)	(V) Asbestos
(4) (e)	(VI) Emergency Response Plans
(4) (f)	(VII) Acceptance Facility Siting
Chapter Five	Chapter V Plan of Action
(1)	Included throughout Chapter Sections (I) Introduction
(2) (a, b, c, d, f, g)	(II) Existing Collection Systems and Acceptance Facilities (III) Future Collection Systems and Acceptance Facilities
(2) (e)	(IV) Financial Arrangement
	(V) Stakeholder Engagement
	(VI) Multi-Jurisdictional Solutions

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. Plan Summary

This Prince George’s County Comprehensive Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan (TYSWP) responds to State and local requirements by setting forth a program capable of meeting solid waste acceptance and disposal needs over the next ten years. In doing so it encompasses the entire County and requires close intergovernmental coordination with various County agencies as well as other local municipal governments who also conform to provisions of this Plan while maintaining responsibility for some aspects of solid waste management (such as refuse collection, as well as independent waste diversion efforts via recycling and yard trim composting programs).

Commercial and residential development within the County is increasing. With this, solid waste management is becoming more dynamic, diversified, and challenging. As the population grows, solid waste generation correspondingly increases. Hence, there is a need to identify innovative and cost-effective ways to recover valuable materials from the waste stream and prolong the lifespan of the County’s sole remaining municipal solid waste landfill.

The following legislative and operations steps have been taken to reduce waste and increase recycling in the County:

- 1. Legislative Changes** - Prince George’s County has passed legislation aimed at achieving source reduction and waste diversion:
 - County Council Bill 87-2012 previously set a 55% recycling goal by 2018 which the County achieved ahead of schedule with a 55.81% recycling and 60.81% waste diversion rate (as noted in the 2017 Maryland Solid Waste Management and Waste Diversion Report).
 - Council Bill 5-2015 banned the sale and use of expanded polystyrene (commonly known as “Styrofoam”) food containers by food service businesses and the retail sale of these containers. Legislation took effect on July 1, 2016.
 - Council Bill 12-2018, effective July 1, 2019, requires commercial establishments and industrial properties to provide an opportunity at their properties for all tenants, patrons, and customers to have access to interior and exterior recycling collection receptacles in the same manner as interior and exterior trash receptacles to enable persons to voluntarily recycle designated materials.
 - Council Bill 52-2019, effective July 1, 2020, bans the use of plastic straw and stirrers by food service businesses. Retail businesses are also prohibited from selling, distributing, or otherwise providing a straw or stirrer directly to consumers. It mandates the use of paper and straws that are home compostable and reusable straws made from metal, glass, bamboo, or rigid plastic.
 - Council Bill CB 064-2021, effective January 8, 2022, amended provisions of the County Code pertaining to the required waste stream analysis from once

every two years to once every three years coinciding with updating of the County’s Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan.

- Council Bill CB-014-2022, effective June 1, 2023, requires food services providers to only provide utensils and service ware upon customers’ requests or at self-serve stations for ready-to-eat foods. Take-out or delivery orders shall not include accessory disposable food service ware unless specifically requested by the customer in person, on the phone, or online.
- Council Bill CB-032-2023 (Better Bag Bill), effective June 20, 2023, intends to curb the use of single-use plastic. After December 31, 2023, a retail establishment may not provide a plastic carryout bag to a customer, and shall charge, collect, and retain at least 10 cents for each paper carryout bag and reusable carryout bag that it provides to a customer.

2. Operational Changes - The County operates several facilities responding to growing recycling and diversion needs as well as extending their remaining permitted disposal capacity.

- The County-owned Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) processes approximately 80,000 tons of recyclables each year. The County recently purchased and installed (2021) optical sorters for plastic materials to increase the value and revenue of processed plastic materials.
- The County also owns and operates an Organics Composting Facility (OCF), the largest municipal installation of this type on the East Coast. The facility converts yard and food waste into an all-natural commercial quality compost. In 2018, an additional 12 mega heaps Gore Cover bunker wall system was added to allow more organic materials to be processed. Every year, the facility processes about 70,000 tons of organic materials via the Gore Cover system and open windrowing (of yard trim only) and is anticipated to enable even greater diversion when the County expands its residential food scrap collection program.
- The County’s Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill (BSRSL) is projected to reach its permitted capacity by 2025. To continue use of this valuable resource the County developed an innovative approach to capture additional disposal capacity within the existing permitted boundary which will add approximately 32 million cubic yards of airspace and extend the life of the landfill for more than 50 years beyond 2025¹. The in-fill area, known as Landfill Area C, encompasses a footprint of approximately 217 acres. As of March 2023, the Phase III Report of Refuse Disposal Permit Application to Maryland Department of Environment is complete and awaiting approval.

¹ [Area C Infill Phase III Engineering Plans and Specifications Report](#), March 2022

A. Solid Waste Generation

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been collecting data on waste generation and disposal for more than thirty years. Over that period, the generation, recycling, composting, and disposal of MSW has changed substantially:

- The rate of MSW generation has increased slightly from 4.43 pounds per person per day in 2010 to 4.5 pounds per person per day in 2015.
- Waste diversion has increased.
- The national recycling rate has also increased from 9.5 percent of MSW generation in 1980 to over 25.8 percent in 2015. Disposal of waste to a landfill has decreased from 89 percent of the total amount of waste generated in 1980 to 52.5 percent in 2015. In 2015, the EPA found that Americans annually generated about 262 million tons of trash, recycled about 68 million tons and composted nearly 23 million tons of this material, equivalent to a 34.7 percent diversion rate comprised of both recycling and composting.

On average, 1.6 pounds out of 4.5 pounds of waste generated per person per day is recycled or composted. Organic materials, such as paper, paperboard, food scraps, and yard trimmings continue to be the largest component of MSW generated. Paper and paperboard account for 25.9 percent, food scraps 15.1 percent, and yard trimmings 13.3 percent. (www.epa.gov/wastes, July 2018).

- The County unincorporated households generate an average of roughly 50 pounds per week (excluding yard trim), approximately 20 percent of which is set out in the curbside recycling stream (2022 Residential Capture Rates Study).
- Waste generated by unincorporated households and disposed at Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill shows the following composition (2022 Waste Characterization Study):
 - Organics – 30.0%
 - Paper – 23%
 - Plastic – 16.4%
 - Glass – 3.8%
 - Metal – 3.3%
 - Electronics – 0.4%.

B. Solid Waste Diversion

Solid waste collection services provided in the County (trash, bulk trash, recycling as well as food scrap and yard trim) will continue to be available to residents. The County also provides

internal collection services that includes bulky trash in a small area of the County where residents have private trash subscription service, white goods (appliances) and scrap tires. Residents also have the option of delivering their household trash, single stream recyclables, rigid plastics recyclables, scrap metal, yard trim, used motor oil and antifreeze, and used durable medical equipment to the Brown Station Road Residential Convenience/Drop-Off Center and household trash, single-stream recyclables, rigid plastics, and used motor oil and antifreeze to the Missouri Avenue Residential Convenience Center. Major County-owned facility/infrastructure includes the following:

- Materials Recycling Facility – single-stream recycling.
- Prince George’s County Organics Composting Facility (PGCOCF)
- Brown Station Road Residential Convenience/Drop-Off Center (BSRRC) – The following materials may be dropped off at the facility:
 - Bulky trash (also collected curbside).
 - White goods (large appliances) (also collected by scheduled appointment).
 - Carpet and carpet padding.
 - Household hazardous waste (HHW).
 - Electronic waste materials (e-waste).

The County has plans to move these services to the BSRRC facility as a one stop shop for residents.

The County Office Recycling Program serves to systematize recycling at all County government buildings. Interior bins are in place to capture these materials across 89 established locations and County buildings with high public access are equipped with exterior collection receptacles, as well. In addition, all public events held at public owned facilities including parks are required to have a waste recovery plan including available recycling bins and a plan in place of where the recyclables will be delivered to be recycled.

C. Solid Waste Disposal

In addition to the County’s Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill, other private sector disposal facilities exist, such as rubblefills and a fly ash fill, to manage an expanded waste stream beyond typical MSW. In addition, several or more private and public recovering sites and material recycling facilities are available within the County to prepare recyclables for the market. In general, these types of disposal and recycling programs are expected to continue within the time frame of this plan.

D. Public Information and Cleanup Programs

Prince George’s County has embarked on a multi-pronged beautification drive (namely Prince George’s County’s Beautification Initiative) to promote behavioral change among the County’s residents using appropriate messaging, strategic planning, and clean-up activities.

A crucial component of the Beautification Initiative is a countywide anti-littering campaign. The campaign supports enforcement, infrastructure, and policy changes which closely align with the County Executive’s “Prince George’s Proud” message. The Initiative promotes

pride throughout the County and encourages residents, visitors, and businesses to protect and preserve the environment.

A key approach to reducing litter and achieving a clean and green County is through community-based social marketing solutions where people, programs, and logistics can interface with one another. The Beautification Initiative disseminated outreach materials featuring discarded litter and illegally dumped bulky trash as personified characters, which are placed at public spaces including public transportation, malls, and on both traditional and digital media platforms. In addition, the RRD communication team uses multiple platforms to disseminate information, such as the County’s website, all social channels (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, and Nextdoor), DoE’s bi-weekly Sprout newsletter, Quarterly Green Scene newsletter, the OCEX’s bi-weekly Community Connections newsletter, as well as paid media on various print and digital media (i.e. news segments, newspapers, billboards, bus and bus shelter ads, radio, streaming services, and internet ads). Future mailings will also include rationale for activities like recycling and composting.

Programs include the following:

- Various cleanups such as the Comprehensive Community Cleanup Program and the Volunteer Neighborhood Cleanup Program.
- Installation of “Bigbelly” trash compactors next to bus stops and areas where litter is prominent. These cloud-based smart compactors are solar powered, operate independently and alert county staff when they are full and need emptying.
- Placement of hidden cameras in high-traffic illegal dumping areas to thwart such activities and enable those who are caught to be penalized.
- Education campaign which makes use of a mix of media platforms.

On January 6th, 2020, Prince George’s County Executive Angela D. Alsobrooks launched the next phase of the Beautification Initiative based on feedback from residents. The County want every county resident to be “Part of It, Proud of It, and to Keep Our County Clean and Beautiful.” More can be learned about the County’s specific efforts last year and the next phase of the campaign by visiting www.pgcproud.com.

INTRODUCTION

I. State Requirements for Preparation of the Plan

The Prince George’s County 2024-2033 Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan has been prepared pursuant to Title 9, Subtitle 5, Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, and Regulations (COMAR) 26.03.03, entitled “Development of County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans” (**Appendix B**). The Prince George’s County Council adopted the plan by Council Resolution on November 12, 2023.

II. MDE’s Approval Letter for Adopted Plan [PLACEHOLDER]

CHAPTER I

REGULATORS AND POLICIES

I. County Goals Statement

Prince George’s County Council adopted a comprehensive goals statement in approving amendments to the General Plan for Prince George’s County in 1982. The General Plan establishes the framework for other planning components such as area master plans and functional master plans, the annual Capital Improvement Program, as well as Solid Waste Management Plans.

The amended 2035 General Plan (Plan 2035) goals are intended to provide guidance for the long-range development of Prince George’s County. The six principles that guide the Plan 2035 vision, policies, and strategies include:

- Concentrate Future Growth
- Prioritize and Focus our Resources
- Build on Our Strengths and Assets
- Create Choice Communities
- Connect Our Neighborhoods and Significant Places
- Protect and Value Our Natural Resources

II. County Objectives and Policies Concerning Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management is an important public service and must respond to increasing County growth and development. The objectives and policies of solid waste management set forth the means for providing this vital service for Prince George’s County citizens.

A. General Objectives for the Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan

1. Meet or exceed the minimum recycling rate required by Maryland Law.
2. Provide economical, practical, and environmentally sound solid waste management systems.
3. Develop solid waste management systems consistent with area master plans, functional master plans, the General Plan, Capital Improvement Program and State, local and Federal laws.
4. Develop a Solid Waste Management Plan that is comprehensive and amenable to new management practices as they become feasible.
5. Continue and expand public involvement and information programs, recycling efforts, cleanup programs and salvage and recovery systems.

6. Address recycling within the County, including ensuring all multifamily properties have an opportunity for its residents and tenants to recycle, requiring all businesses property owners to provide the opportunity at properties to recycle, requiring all business owners to report tonnages to the Recycling Section on an annual basis and requiring all refuse haulers licensed to do business in the County to also provide for recycling services either through their own collection service or by subcontracting with a licensed recycling hauling company.
7. Where food is not eaten or donated for consumption, increase food composting within the County including residential, commercial, public schools and the local government sectors.

B. Guidelines and Policies Regarding Solid Waste Facilities

1. Sanitary landfill sites should be located on suitable paved access roads but screened from the general view of the public.
2. Costs and adverse impacts of transporting solid waste over long distances should be minimized.
3. Promising recycling technologies that will promote land and natural resources conservation shall be encouraged and maximized.
4. Promising technologies for the disposal of solid waste should be pursued.
5. Solid waste disposal programs should explore the possibilities of resource recovery as an alternative to traditional solid waste disposal.
6. Encourage waste minimization efforts.
7. All solid waste acceptance facilities must be included in the Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan prior to the issuance of MDE’s Refuse Disposal Permit and the County Building, Grading and Use & Occupancy permits.
8. All Recycling Facilities (as defined in the Definitions and Glossary) must be licensed by the County.
9. Before the County approves an amendment or renewal of a license or a permit for a refuse disposal system, including a sanitary landfill facility, Prince George’s County Department of the Environment shall provide notice of the license or permit amendment or renewal and hold a public hearing on the license or permit amendment or renewal.

C. Solid Waste Studies and Initiatives

An important component of solid waste management in Prince George’s County is research to strengthen its solid waste baseline information and plans through commissioned studies. Multiple initiatives have been conducted which are complementary and designed to integrate with other County solid waste management goals and objectives.

1. 2021-2022 Waste Characterization Study

A waste characterization study was conducted between November 2021 and August 2022 for waste materials delivered to the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill. The study updated the county-wide residential and commercial waste composition profile that was first established in the 2014-2015 Waste Characterization Study. The study estimates the types and quantities of recyclable and compostable waste components, providing insights on long-term waste management strategies and evaluates the overall effectiveness of the existing programs.

The recent study differs from the previous efforts by employing waste characterization best practices to include a number of additional categories for characterization, which includes bulky trash, E-waste, HHW and Non-Divertible in the primary categories. While the new categorization is consistent with the previous study, it serves to provide insights on materials that are not currently diverted but represent a significant fraction of the disposed waste stream.

Waste materials were obtained from commercial sources, public schools and residential communities. To get an understanding of waste composition across seasons, sampling was done in Fall, Winter, Spring and Summer. Results showed the following:

Table 1-1: Waste Characterizations

Material Categories	Residential	Public Schools	Commercial
Compostable	34.2%	56.3%	21.7%
Recyclable Paper	9.7%	11.9%	18.0%
Recyclable Containers	11.8%	9.6%	11.3%
Divertible*	15.3%	6.8%	21.2%
Other**	29.0%	15.2%	27.5%

*Refers to materials that can be diverted from landfill disposal through special programs

**Materials which do not have markets established for recycling or recovery and composting

2. Zero Waste Initiatives (2018)

A study of Zero Waste Initiatives was developed to identify a strategic approach for zero waste. The document describes the state of waste management in the County and compiles existing waste management systems from waste generation, collection, recycling, composting, source reduction and disposal including associated facilities. From these, zero waste initiatives are presented with emphasis on reduce, reuse and recycle principles. Food waste diversion from residential and commercial entities is also considered essential. Special programs such as banning certain materials such as single-use and foam ban are discussed including Extended Producer Responsibility or EPR which returns some post-consumer waste materials to manufacturers. Public education and outreach are highlighted in the report as the backbone of a strong zero waste campaign.

Overall, the report recommended the County adopt a detailed, time-bound, cost-effective, measurable, participatory, and innovative Zero Waste Plan. The County’s Resource Recovery Division (RRD) acknowledges the recommendations and treats the Zero Waste Initiatives as a living document that is updated annually. It is also necessary that an appropriate monitoring and evaluation scheme is in place to track progress, identify implementation issues and recommendations and document lessons for scaling up zero

waste programs.

3. Resource Recovery Master Plan

The current Draft Resource Recovery Master Plan (RRMP) represents a ‘living document’ and was developed to identify a long-term strategy for County-managed waste and recycling streams. The plan is considered a living document which may be continually updated. It outlines policies, programs and services that can reduce the quantity of waste generated and/or divert waste away from the landfill toward reuse, recycling, and composting. The goals are to increase recycling (value and volume), increase food waste diversion, increase reuse of divertible materials, increase source reduction as well as efficiently and effectively manage disposal of the remaining waste fraction.

4. 2022 Residential Capture Rates Study

The 2022 Residential Capture Rates Study identifies the percentage of each targeted recyclable commodity that is properly separated in the County’s curbside recycling program rather than discarded with refuse. The Study is based on the recent Waste Characterization Study at Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill as well as a curbside single-stream recycling Waste Composition Study.

The curbside single-stream recycling Waste Composition Study was performed at the County’s Material Recovery Facility (MRF) over a single season, spanning August 23-26, 2022. The sorting of the recyclables followed the same categorization that has been employed in the recent Waste Characterization Study. Sufficient samples across collection days and the County’s geography were collected to help ensure the results are representative of the County’s capture rates.

The study determined the overall residential capture rate to be 49.8%, which provides evidence that the curbside single stream recycling program is “performing reasonably well in the unincorporated area for many commonly targeted recyclables.”

In comparison to nationwide curbside recycling programs, which have an average capture rate ranging from 50 to 60 percent, Prince George’s County’s program has room for improvement for several recycling streams where certain types of items are underperforming. The Study suggests developing future public outreach that focuses on diverting and capturing junk mail (largely captured in Other Mixed Paper), and plastics such as shampoo bottles or plastic bottles commonly found in personal use products and wide mouth plastic containers such as yogurt cups and other similar containers, as those streams have witnessed the lowest capture rates. Based on the study information, the County has already released public outreach via direct mail to residents and plans to continue outreach efforts.

III. Governmental Regulating Entities

The following sections provide an overview of relevant governmental bodies that regulate solid waste management in Prince Georges County at both local and state levels.

A. Prince George’s County Government

Prince George’s County has a charter form of government consisting of an elected eleven-member County Council and a County Executive. The Chief Administrative Officer, who is appointed by the Executive and confirmed by the Council, assures that solid waste management planning and programming are carried out in conformance with executive and legislative policies and are compatible with overall County goals and objectives. **Figure 1-1** presents an organizational chart of the Executive Branch of County Government.

The Government carries out its responsibilities in the solid waste management field through its various departments and agencies including:

- Department of the Environment
- Department of Work and Public Transportation
- Department of Permitting, Inspections and Enforcement
- County Police Department
- County Office of Homeland Security’s Office of Emergency Management; and
- County Health Department.

Detailed responsibilities of the various departments are provided in **Appendix C**.

B. Maryland Department of the Environment

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) has the authority to approve or disapprove, in whole or in part, a proposed County Solid Waste Management Plan or a proposed revision or amendment of a Plan. MDE reviews the proposed plans within 60 days after the proposal is submitted to MDE. MDE may extend the 60-day review period for an additional 45 days for good cause and after issuing a notice to the County involved. MDE also reviews and approves the County’s recycling plan and regulates solid waste acceptance facilities.

C. Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

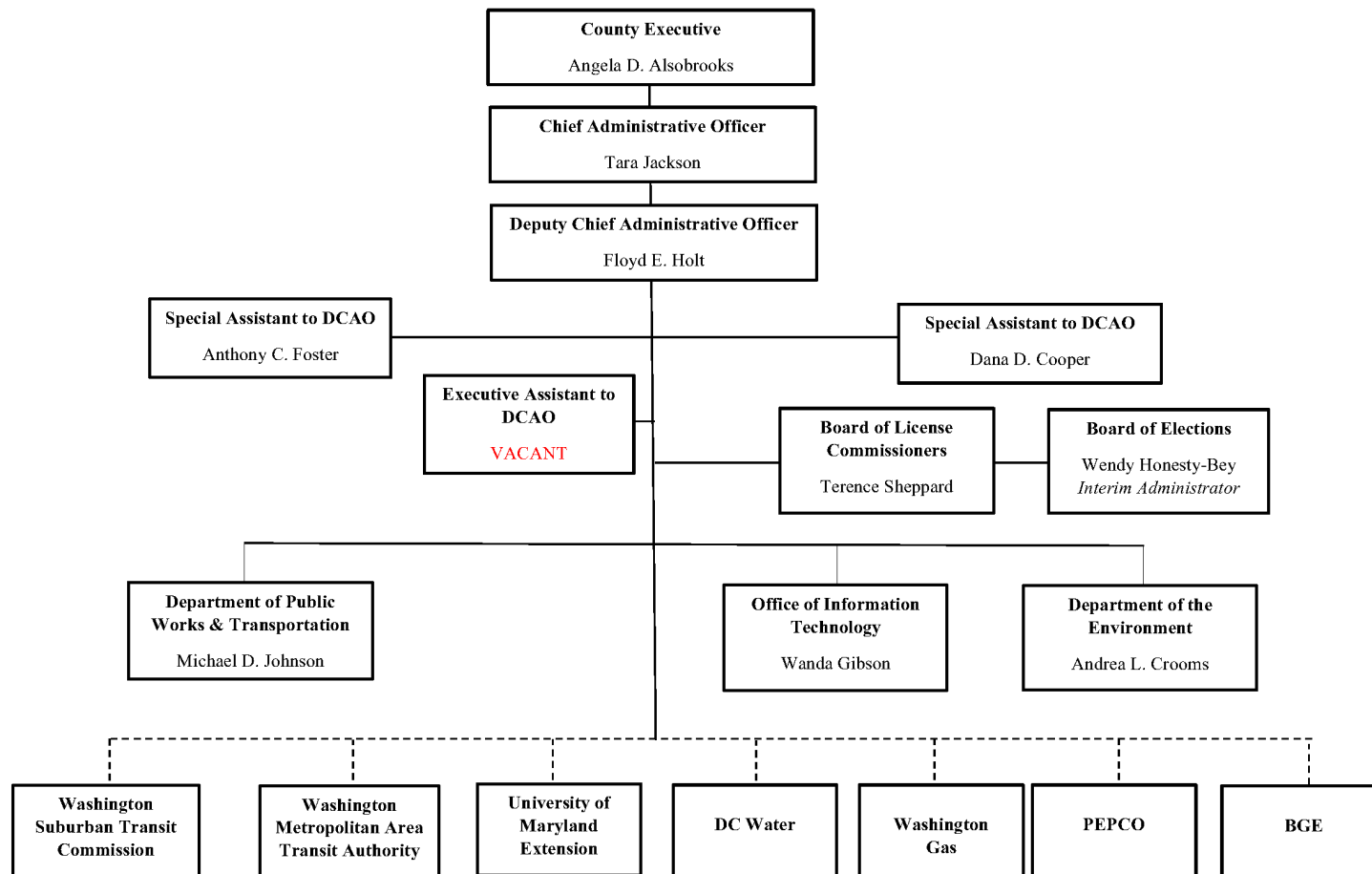
The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) provides information and assistance as required by this TYSWP and the Zoning Ordinance. The Plan, by law, must be referred to this agency for review.

D. Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC Water)

The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC Water), under authority of its Plumbing and Gas Fitting Regulations (Chapter 9, Industrial and Special Wastes), requires the pretreatment of sanitary and rubble landfill leachate before these

materials may be discharged to WSSC Water’s sanitary sewer system.

Figure 1-1 Prince George’s County Government Organizational Chart



4/3/2023

IV. Local, State, and Federal Laws

The following sections provide an overview at relevant laws which regulate solid waste management in Prince George’s County at the local, state, and federal levels.

A. County Laws

The following sections of Prince George’s County administrative code (Subtitle 21) specifically address Solid Waste Management and Recycling.

- Subtitle 2, Division 22, Urban Areas, provides for the creation of urban and suburban areas within the County and uniform procedure for the provision of street cleaning, refuse collection, waste removal and disposal.
- Subtitle 3, Section 3-144, Disposal of Animal Carcasses, provides for removal and disposal of animal carcasses.
- Subtitle 10A, Subdivision 4, Purchasing, authorizes the County Purchasing Agent to establish a preference for products containing material generated by composting operations within the County or for products containing recycled materials. A resolution enacted by the legislative branch in 1994 (CR 42-1994) endorsed procurement of goods with post-consumer recycled content whenever practical and whenever in the best interest of the County.
- Subtitle 11, Fire Code, makes the Fire Chief the County official responsible for coordinating responses for emergencies involving hazardous materials. In addition, Subtitle 11 of the County Code authorizes the Fire Chief to establish safeguards for the manufacture, storage, handling and use of hazardous chemicals or substances.
- Subtitle 13, Divisions 3, 4 and 7 Anti-Litter and Weed Ordinance, provides for the removal of weeds and grass beyond specified heights and litter from any improved or unimproved property in the unincorporated areas of the County. Other provisions of the Subtitle are used to enforce similar provisions in commercial and industrially developed complexes throughout the County.
- Subtitle 19, Division 1, Air Pollution, declares as public policy the promotion of health, safety and welfare through the preservation, protection and improvement of the air resources of the County including regulation by permits of any equipment capable of emitting air contaminants, the prohibition of visible emissions from incinerators and the prohibition of open burning of refuse in most parts of the County.
- Subtitle 21, Refuse (Solid Waste Management Ordinance), provides for standards for licensing and registration for the collection, transportation, and disposal of solid waste and recyclables (Division 1); establishment and operation of rubblefill sites (Division 2) and a Credit System for County Disposal Facilities (Division 3).

- Subtitle 21, Division 4, Subdivision 1, which was amended in 2012 with the passing of Council Bill CB-87-2012, also establishes a voluntary recycling program in the County, a recycling goal of 45 percent by 2015, at least fifty-five percent by 2018, and at least sixty percent by 2020, a mandatory requirement for apartment owners to provide recycling opportunities to their tenants, and the authority to ban certain materials from the landfill. It also established a surcharge on the landfill tipping fee dedicated to the recycling program and provides for the implementation of a pilot food composting program in the County by July 1, 2014, and evaluation for expansion on a County-wide basis by December 31, 2015.
- Subtitle 26 includes several divisions that deal with tagging, impoundment and disposal of abandoned vehicles, defined as those that are wrecked, dismantled, or are not displaying valid tags. County law provides for the removal of such vehicles from public property and from private property with permission of the property owner.
- Subtitle 27, Zoning, together with the requirements of Subtitle 21, governs the specific locations and conditions attached to any solid waste acceptance or disposal facility in the County.

B. Maryland Laws

The State of Maryland regulates solid waste management pursuant to Title 9 of the Environment Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland, MDE which addresses the location, design and operation of sanitary landfills, incinerators, transfer stations and processing facilities via issuance of permits:

- Subtitle 2, Part II includes the State’s requirements for solid waste and recycling planning. It also governs incinerators, landfill and other disposal system permits and contains regulations concerning their operation and administrative provisions.
- Subtitle 5 contains specific provisions governing the content of County solid waste management plans and procedures to be followed when the plan is adopted.
- Subtitles 18 and 19 regulate household hazardous waste and toxins in packaging.

In addition, the Maryland Environmental Policy Act (Title 1, Subtitle 3, Natural Resources Article) sets forth the State’s overall policy on the environment in considering governmental actions. These include:

- The protection, preservation and enhancement of the State’s diverse environment is necessary for the maintenance of the public’s health and welfare and the continued viability of the economy of the State and is a matter of the highest public priority.

- Each person has a fundamental and an inalienable right to a healthy environment, and each person has a responsibility to contribute to the protection, preservation and enhancement of the environment.
- The determination of an optimum balance between economic development and environmental quality requires the most thoughtful consideration of ecological, economical, developmental, recreational, historic, architectural, aesthetic and other values.

C. Maryland Regulations

The Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) Title 26 also contains regulations governing solid waste:

- Subtitle 3 regulates the development of County Comprehensive Ten-Year Solid Waste Management (see **Appendix B**) and addresses funding.
- Subtitle 4 regulates operation of natural wood waste recycling and composting facilities. It also provides guidance for storage, collection, transferring, hauling, recycling and processing of scrap tires.
- Subtitle 8, Water Pollution; Subtitle 11, Air Quality; Subtitle 13, Disposal of Controlled Hazardous Substances; Subtitle 17, Water Management and Subtitle 23, Non-tidal Wetlands also have a bearing on waste management planning.

D. Major Federal Laws Affecting Municipal Solid Waste Management²

- In 1965 the Solid Waste Disposal Act was passed to improve solid disposal methods and amended in 1976 by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), which itself was amended, most significantly, in 1984 (40 CFR 258):
 - Subtitle D of RCRA governs the environmentally safe operation of solid waste management facilities and establishes a minimum standard for individual states and Subtitle D also established a program under which states may develop and implement solid waste management plans. Responsibility for developing and implementing these standards within Prince George’s County, MD lies with MDE.
 - Subtitle F of RCRA, also known as Section 6002, requires the Federal government to participate actively in procurement programs fostering the recovery and use of recycled materials and energy. It requires Federal agencies and other groups receiving Federal funds to procure items composed of the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable and to delete requirements that products be made from virgin materials.

² Reporting on Municipal Solid Waste: A Local Issue, November 1993, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste

- Subtitle C of RCRA regulates the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous wastes. Waste designated by RCRA as hazardous is excluded from Subtitle D incinerator and landfill facilities and must be discarded at facilities permitted pursuant to Subtitle C requirements.
- Clean Air Act of 1970 and Subsequent Amendments - Landfills and incinerators must meet performance standards that limit emissions of individual pollutants such as methane into the air. Facilities must meet these standards by using the best available technology. The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 added requirements for additional controls on stationary sources, including those for nitrogen oxides, mercury and sulfur dioxides. In 2015, EPA issued New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for existing landfills which requires existing landfills to meet similar emissions requirements as new landfills.³ Final updates to the NSPS were issued on August 29, 2016, for the purpose of reducing emissions of methane from new, modified and reconstructed municipal solid waste landfills.
- Clean Water Act of 1977 - The Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 were amended in 1977 to become The Clean Water Act. Sections of the Act apply to waste disposal facilities generating ash-quench water, landfill leachate and surface waste discharges. Disposal of ash water and landfill leachate can present problems for solid waste facilities because many wastewater treatment plants cannot accept these discharges. These fluids must be pretreated prior to being sent to most biological wastewater treatment plants.
- The 1987 reauthorization of the Clean Water Act, called the Water Quality Act, mandates site specific requirements for facilities that discharge to streams where the best available technology still fails to meet water quality standards. Facilities generating surface water discharges must use best available technology to treat and control these discharges and must obtain a state discharge permit. It also requires storm water management plans for facilities whose storm runoff volume exceeds specified limits.
- Safe Drinking Water Act of 1984 - The protection of water wellhead areas, the sources of springs or streams, as defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act may affect municipal waste disposal facilities. Facilities located in wellhead areas must comply with state and local restrictions on their activities, including design specifications that may add significantly to the cost of the facility. This Act was updated in 1986 and in 1996.⁴
- Public Utilities Regulatory and Policy Act (PURPA, 1978) - The law was enacted to encourage co-generation and small power producers to supplement

³ <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/municipal-solid-waste-landfills-national-emission-standards>

⁴ <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/overview-safe-drinking-water-act>

existing electrical capacity. PURPA requires investor-owned utilities to purchase electrical power from co-generators or small producers, such as municipal incinerators, at rates developed by state public utilities boards and overseen by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. In doing so, PURPA guarantees a market and fair price for the energy produced to control and mitigate risks associated with small power-producing projects. PURPA was expanded in 2005 by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPACT 2005) Subtitle E and the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA 2007). PURPA is implemented by the States or local governing boards, not the U.S. Department of Energy.

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund, 1980) - Municipalities can be held liable for current and past waste disposal practices involving hazardous materials and the release of these materials into the environment. CERCLA applies to any environmental cleanup, and a substantial number of the sites currently listed as Superfund sites are municipal landfills.

E. Recent Regulatory Highlights

- House Bill 1, Environmental-Recycling – Multi-family Recycling

Prince George’s County has had mandatory Apartment Recycling since July 1, 1992.

The Maryland General Assembly passed House Bill 1, Environmental-Recycling – Apartment Buildings and Condominiums, requiring recycling in all apartment buildings and condominiums that contain 10 or more dwelling units. The law became effective on October 1, 2012 (amending Section 9-1703 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland). Section 9-1703 (b) (12) of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland required each County and Baltimore City to revise its recycling plan within the Solid Waste Management Plan by October 1, 2013.

The DoE, RRD and Recycling Section are responsible for enforcing the State law. Law enforcement of properties within the 27 municipalities are conducted by municipal officials and aided by County staff.

- County Council Bill CB-87-2012 and County Council Bill 12-2018 – Commercial and Industrial Recycling

Between 2012 and 2020, the County passed two Council Bills which established the regulatory frameworks for commercial and industrial recycling. County Council Bill CB-87-2012 requires the owners of all commercial and industrial properties and businesses to provide an opportunity to their properties and for tenants, if any, to voluntarily recycle designated recyclable materials. County Council Bill 12-2018, which was enacted on September 24, 2018, strengthened CB-87-2012 by requiring all commercial and industrial properties to provide tenants, patrons and customers access to exterior and interior recycling for not only its employees, but to the public/customer base, as well.

- Maryland Senate Bill 370 - Office Building Recycling

The Maryland Senate Bill 370 requires the County Recycling Plan to address by October 1, 2020, the collection and recyclable materials from buildings that have 150,000 square feet or greater of office space. Further, Section 9-1714 of the Environment Article requires each owner of an office building to provide recycling containers for the collection of recyclable materials by October 1, 2021. Specifically, paper, cardboard, metal and plastic materials are to be included in the recycling program.

- House Bill 1290 and House Bill 805 - Public School Recycling

The development of a Public-School Recycling Plan is mandatory under House Bill 1290 which was passed in 2009. With the passing of the 2012 House Bill 805, the Prince George’s County Board of Education was required to develop and implement recycling programs for all facilities under the jurisdiction of the County Board.

- Senate Bill 781 and County Council Bill CB-008-2017 - Special Event Recycling

In 2014, the Maryland General Assembly passed Senate Bill 781, Environment- Recycling-Special Events. The law requires organizers of special events meeting certain criteria to provide a recycling receptacle adjacent to each trash receptacle, ensure recycling receptacles are clearly distinguished from trash receptacles, and ensure that recycling materials are collected for recycling. Special event organizers must conduct recycling in accordance with the County’s Solid Waste Management Plan. The law also requires each county to update its plan by October 2015, to address the collection and recycling of recyclable materials from special events. In support of this, the County Council enacted CB-008-2017 for the purpose of providing for more stringent recycling requirements and civil penalties and reporting requirements. The bill became effective on July 1, 2017.

- House Bill 264/Senate Bill 483 - Commercial food scrap recycling

In 2021, the Maryland General Assembly passed House Bill 264/Senate Bill 483 entitled Solid Waste Management – Organics Recycling and Waste Diversion – Food Residuals, which requires certain commercial entities that generate food residuals to separate the food residuals from other solid waste and ensure that the food residuals are diverted from final disposal in refuse disposal systems. Schools, supermarkets, cafeteria, manufacturers, etc. satisfying the certain criteria are required to recycle food residuals within 90 days they meet the criteria. The commercial entities could choose to 1) reduce food residual 2) donate them 3) manage them in an organic recycling system 4) collect and transport food waste for agricultural use or 5) collect and transport food waste for processing facility. DoE requires the commercial entities to submit annual report regarding their food diversion and provide documentation upon request. This law became effective on December 26, 2022.

F. Other County Bills

- Council Bill 5-2015 banned the sale and use of expanded polystyrene (commonly known as “Styrofoam”) food containers by food service businesses and the retail sale of these containers. Legislation took effect on July 1, 2016.
- Food service ware bill (CB-014-2022): By June 1, 2023, food service businesses shall provide accessory disposable food service ware only upon request by the customer or at a self-serve station. Take out or delivery orders shall not include accessory disposable food service ware unless specifically requested by the customer in person, on the phone, or online.
- Plastic straw and stirrers bill (CB 52-2019): The law bans the use of plastic straw and stirrers by food service businesses. Retail businesses are also prohibited from selling, distributing, or otherwise providing a straw or stirrer directly to consumers. It mandates the use of paper and straws that are home compostable and reusable straws made from metal, glass, bamboo, or rigid plastic. CB 52-2019 took effect on July 1, 2020.
- Better Bag Bill (CB-032-2023): Enacted on June 20, 2023, the bill intends to curb the use of single-use plastic. After December 31, 2023, a retail establishment may not provide a plastic carryout bag to a customer, and shall charge, collect, and retain at least 10 cents for each paper carryout bag and reusable carryout bag that it provides to a customer.

V. Local, State, and Federal Permits

Local, State, and Federal Permits, which may pose constraints on the establishment, construction and operation of a sanitary landfill, are expressed in various regulations and zoning and permit requirements. The major permits and regulations, which are pertinent to the establishment of a landfill and/or a resource recovery facility, are summarized below.

A. County Permits/Licenses

1. Use and Occupancy Permits are required prior to the use or operation of any new facility or prior to the use and operation of any existing facility which changes owner or tenant. The permit certifies compliance with all zoning laws and with other fire, environmental and health requirements that are reviewed before the permit is issued.
2. Grading and Building Permits are required to perform any work incidental to construction and to construct or alter any building.
3. Recyclables Acceptance Facility Designation Licenses are required for any new or existing recycling facility or for an extension or alteration of an existing facility.

4. Construction-Demolition Fill Licenses are required to engage in the operation of a rubblefill.
5. Refuse and Recyclables Collection Vehicle and Facility Registration, Permit and License are required for collection vehicles and acceptance facilities.
6. A WSSC Water Discharge Authorization Permit (DAP) is required for the discharge of sanitary and rubble landfill leachate to WSSC Water’s sanitary sewer system.
7. Prince George’s County Soil Conservation District (PGCSCD), which is separate and apart from Prince George’s County government, requires Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Permit for any ground disturbance activity exceeding a specified minimum area.

B. State Permits

1. New Source Air Quality Permit is required by EPA and issued by the Air and Radiation Management Administration of MDE. The permit governs particulate emissions from new stationary sources. The Sandy Hill Creative Disposal Project (Sandy Hill Landfill or SHLF) has been classified as an emissions source and is subject to this regulation. BSRSL is subject to Emission Guidelines.
2. Title V Permit is required by MDE for many potential sources of air pollution including landfills.
3. Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Permit is required by EPA and issued by the State. PSD requirements include pollution control technology and air quality, public review and impact analysis.
4. A National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit is required for process-water and no-contact cooling water discharges. It is also required for storm water discharges from most industrial sites including the County landfill sites.
5. Groundwater Appropriations Permit is required for wells by the Water Management Administration of MDE.
6. Maryland Water Pollution Control Act specifies procedures for determining compliance with Maryland Water Quality Standards for thermal discharges, for alternate effluent limitations and the technology to minimize environmental impacts from intake structures.
7. Refuse Disposal Permit is required and issued by MDE for the establishment of sanitary landfills, transfer stations, rubblefills, incinerators and processing facilities. During the planning period, MDE may require a permit for food and yard trim composting facilities.
8. Groundwater Discharge Rubblefill Permit is required and issued by MDE.

9. Sewage Sludge Utilization Permit is required to dispose of biosolids at a landfill site or for land disposal and is issued by MDE.
10. Permit to Construct is required and issued by MDE for the construction, installation or alteration of any fuel-burning equipment capable of emitting air contaminants.
11. National Ambient Air Quality Standards are mandated by the Federal Clean Air Act and establish the minimum safe concentration of a pollutant in an air shed region.
12. Natural Wood Waste Recycling Facility Permit is required for the recycling of natural wood waste like tree stumps, brush and limbs, root mats, logs, leaves, grass clippings and unadulterated wood wastes which are converted into compost and mulch and sold commercially.
13. Composting Facility Permit is required for a composting operation that uses more than 5000 square feet of area at the site in support of composting activities. A composting facility is classified as Tier 1 or Tier 2 based on the feedstock type the facility uses per the feedstock defined in MDE composting regulations.
14. A Scrap Tire License is required for a facility that stores, collects, recycles, and/or incinerates tires to recover energy, or otherwise processes scrap tires.

C. Federal Permits

1. Dust Exposure Standards are reflected in the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), which sets limits on respiratory and total dust.
2. General Industrial Standards are also part of OSHA and set limits on the amount of noise exposure.
3. Interference with Air Navigation and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Regulations require notification to the FAA of any stack exceeding 200 feet in height.

CHAPTER II

POPULATION, ZONING, AND LAND USE

I. Demographic Projections

The County's future growth pattern has important impacts on the costs, sizing and siting of solid waste management facilities. Population, employment and households are the three major parameters affecting the demand for a facility. The amount of waste generated, amount of land available for solid waste management uses and structuring of waste disposal and collection systems are also factors that must be considered.

Most recent forecasts of County growth are contained in the Round 9.2 Cooperative Forecasts prepared by the County's Planning Department, and the Maryland-National Capital Park Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) in conjunction with the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. These forecasts cover the time from 2015 to 2045 and is shown in **Table 2-1** and **Map 2-1**.

Table 2-1: Prince George's County Forecast: 2015 – 2045 Round 9.2 Cooperative Forecasts

Year	2023	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Total Population	932,071	938,023	952,955	967,842	982,767	995,874
Total Employment	359,414	366,326	375,746	385,542	393,335	402,145
Total Households	340,026	343,865	355,494	363,283	370,023	376,787

Source: Prince George's County Planning Department (M-NCPPC), Round 9.2 Cooperative Forecasts, 2021



Angela D. Alsobrooks
County Executive

Map 2-1 Population Density



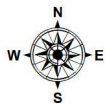
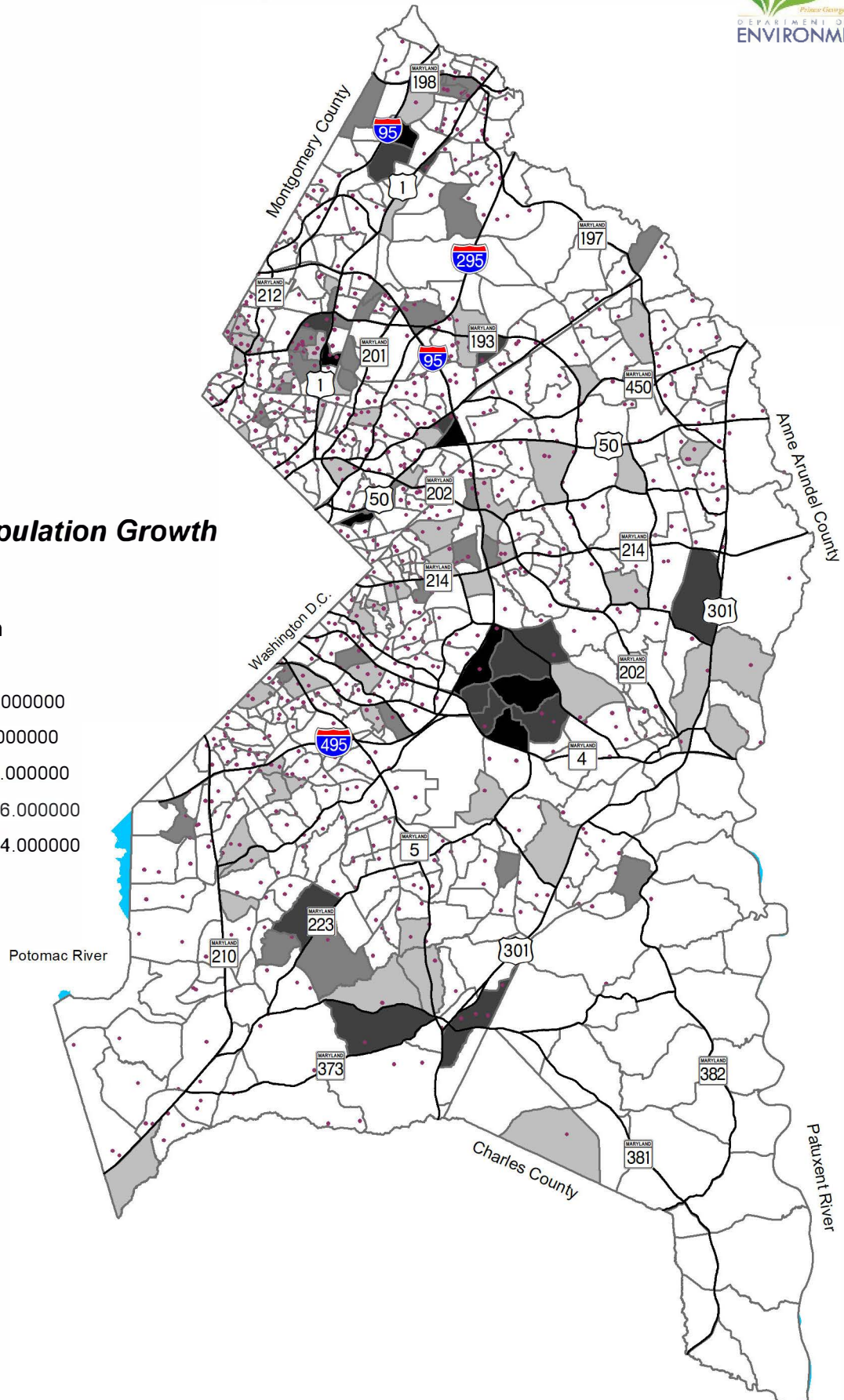
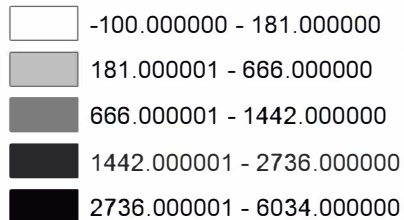
Legend

2020 to 2045 Population Growth

1 Dot = 1000

2020 Population

Growth



For: 2024-2033 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan

Created: 2023

All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

TA_ENV\PrinceGeorgeCounty\

A. Population

By the year 2025, the County's total population will reach 938,023 and is expected to increase by 29,819 between 2025 and 2035 and by 28,032 from 2035 to 2045. By the year 2040 the County's population is anticipated to reach 982,767. This reflects an approximate increase of 72,730 or approximately 7.8 percent and can be readily expected to exert pressure on the County's solid waste management systems.

Population growth is expected to continue primarily throughout the central and southern portions of the County in major developments like Konterra, Westphalia, National Harbor, Steeple Chase, Richie Marlboro Station, University Town Center, and areas associated with the proposed Purple Line light rail and the Inter County Connector.

B. Employment

In the period between 2025 and 2035 total employment in the County is expected to increase by 19,216 jobs (**Table 2-2**). Most of the growth is forecasted to occur along the Capital Beltway, Interstate 495/95 corridor and Purple Line Light Rail.

Longer-term projections between 2025 and 2045 indicate a forecast increase of 35,819 jobs. Although the northern half of the County will remain the dominant employment center, new concentrations of employment growth are anticipated in the central and southern sections associated with major developments like the National Harbor, University Town Center, and Westphalia.

C. Households

An increase of 9,597 households is anticipated between 2020 and 2025 with an additional 19,216 households forecast from 2025 to 2035 (**Table 2-2**). Households are expected to further increase by an additional 16,600 between 2035 and 2045.

The greatest amount of household growth is anticipated outside the Capital Beltway in areas such as Fort Washington, Largo, Bowie, and along Routes 50 and 450.

In the southern portion of the County, new growth will continue along Branch Avenue and Route 301 and in the north along Route 1. These trends are anticipated to continue through the end of this planned period.

Table 2-2: County Growth Patterns: 2015 - 2045

Source: M-NCPPC, Prince George's County Planning Department, Round 9.2 of Cooperative Forecasts, 2021

- Population

Year	Population	10 Yr. % Change	10 Yr. Change
2015	904,430	-	-
2025	938,023	3.71%	33,593
2035	967,842	3.18%	29,819
2045	995,874	2.90%	28,032

- Employment

Year	Employment	10 Yr. % Change	10 Yr. Change
2015	338,565	-	-
2025	366,326	8.20%	27,761
2035	385,542	5.25%	19,216
2045	402,142	4.31%	16,600

- Households

Year	Households	10 Yr. % Change	10 Yr. Change
2015	321,143	-	-
2025	343,865	7.08%	22,722
2035	363,283	5.65%	19,418
2045	376,787	3.72%	13,504

II. Municipalities and Government Properties

Maps 2-2 and **2-3** illustrate the locations of the 27 incorporated and major government facilities, parklands, and municipalities, respectively. While the municipalities and other government institutions are responsible for collecting their own solid waste, they must still comply with the County's waste regulations and Solid Waste plan as they utilize the County's disposal facilities. **Table 2-3** shows the 2020 Census population for the municipalities in Prince George's County.

Although local municipalities do not have separate solid waste plans, they are still involved with recycling, yard trim composting, and white goods collection for scrap metal recycling. At least three municipalities provide food scrap residential curbside collection and at least one municipality is practicing small community-based composting and gardening plots for residents. Some municipalities provide their own curbside recyclables collection while others are served by the County collection program. Additionally, most municipalities utilize the County's Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) and the Organics Composting Facility. Further discussion of solid waste management practices of the governmental facilities and the municipalities is presented in Chapters III and IV.

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Map 2-3 Government Facilities and Parklands



Legend

— Major Roads

Government Buildings

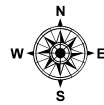
- County Government
- Federal Government
- State Government

Municipalities

- BERWYN HEIGHTS, 75
- BLADENSBURG, 76
- BOWIE, 77
- BRENTWOOD, 78
- CAPITOL HEIGHTS, 79
- CHEVERLY, 80
- COLLEGE PARK, 81
- COLMAR MANOR, 82
- COTTAGE CITY, 83
- DISTRICT HEIGHTS, 84
- EAGLE HARBOR, 73
- EDMONSTON, 85
- FAIRMOUNT HEIGHTS, 86
- FOREST HEIGHTS, 99
- GLENARDEN, 87
- GREENBELT, 74
- HYATTSVILLE, 88
- LANDOVER HILLS, 89
- LAUREL, 90
- MORNINGSIDE, 98
- MOUNT RAINIER, 91
- NEW CARROLLTON, 72
- NORTH BRENTWOOD, 92
- RIVERDALE PARK, 93
- SEAT PLEASANT, 94
- UNIVERSITY PARK, 96
- UPPER MARLBORO, 97

Parks

- COUNTY
- M-NCPPC
- MUNI/M-NCPPC
- National Park
- STATE
- State Park



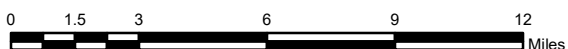
Potomac River

Washington D.C.

Charles County

Patuxent River

73



For: 2024-2033 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan

Created: 2023

All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

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Table 2-3: Municipal Population

MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION
BERWYN HEIGHTS	3,345
BLADENSBURG	9,657
BOWIE	58,329
BRENTWOOD	3,828
CAPITOL HEIGHTS	4,050
CHEVERLY	6,170
COLLEGE PARK	34,740
COLMAR MANOR	1,588
COTTAGE CITY	1,335
DISTRICT HEIGHTS	5,959
EAGLE HARBOR	67
EDMONSTON	1,617
FAIRMOUNT HEIGHTS	1,528
FOREST HEIGHTS	2,658
GLENARDEN	6,402
GREENBELT	24,921
HYATTSVILLE	21,187
LANDOVER HILLS	1,815
LAUREL	30,060
MORNINGSIDE	1,240
MT. RAINER	8,333
NEW CARROLLTON	13,715
NORTH BRENTWOOD	593
RIVERDALE PARK	7,351
SEAT PLEASANT	4,522
UNIVERSITY PARK	2,454
UPPER MARLBORO	652
MUNICIPAL TOTAL	258,116

*Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (2020 Decennial Census)

III. Zoning Requirements

The following discussion identifies specific regulations that were in effect at the time of adoption of this Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan (TYSWP). However, all local ordinances are subject to change at any time through the enactment of new legislation. The definitions used in this section of the TYSWP are applicable to the Zoning Ordinance and do not apply to the TYSWP. This TYSWP shall not be used to create or enforce local land use and zoning requirements.

The activities related to the collection, transfer, disposal and recycling of solid waste are regulated, as are all land uses, by Subtitle 27 of the County Code, also referred to as the Zoning Ordinance.

A. Public Facilities

The establishment of a public facility or land use, such as a County-owned sanitary landfill, is subject to approval by the District Council (the County Council acting on planning, zoning and land-use issues) as regulated by Subtitle 27 of the County Code.

B. Private Facilities

Private activities related to the management of solid waste are regulated in a variety of ways. Most of the uses associated with the management of solid waste are allowed in most industrial zones either outright, under special conditions, or by special exception. The simple collection of recyclable materials as a temporary use is permitted in almost all zones. Also, private sanitary landfills and rubblefills are permitted in many zones, including the lower density residential zones, but only upon approval of a special exception. Composting is permitted in all commercial zones. Concrete recycling facilities will require special permits. **Appendix D** provides the detailed zoning requirements related to solid waste management activities in commercial zones.

C. Landfills / Rubblefills

The specific requirements for sanitary landfills⁵ and rubblefills are contained in Section 27-406 of the Zoning Ordinance. In the R-E zone, a special exception may only be approved if the site is the extension of an existing fill or abuts land for which an approved special exception has not expired. Other requirements include the submission of an updated Countywide inventory of the locations, haul routes and estimated loads per day for all approved and pending special exceptions for surface mining, sand and gravel wet processing, sanitary landfills and rubblefills and related nonconforming uses certified after 1974. This information must be considered in two

⁵ Section 27-107.01 defines a Sanitary Landfill as a planned, systematic method of refuse disposal where waste material is placed in the earth in layers, compacted and covered with earth or other approved covering material at the end of each day’s operation, or any method of in- ground disposal of biosolids other than for fertilization of crops, horticultural products, or floricultural products in connection with an active agricultural operation or home gardening. A “Sanitary Landfill” includes a “Rubblefill” for construction and demolition materials.

of the general special exception findings found in Section 27-317, specifically that the proposed fill will not adversely affect the health, safety, or welfare of residents or workers in the area and that it will not be detrimental to the use or development of adjacent properties or the general neighborhood. Another requirement for rubblefills is a demonstration of need based on a 15-year projection of County growth.

D. Transfer Stations

Specific requirements for special exceptions for transfer stations⁶ are contained in Section 27-416.02 of the Zoning Ordinance. These regulations control the hours of operation and building setbacks. All activities pertaining to the transfer of solid waste are required to be conducted in a wholly enclosed building. The applicant is also required to identify measures that will be taken to control any noxious and offensive odors. All State of Maryland permits, including a transfer station permit, must be obtained before the transfer station can operate.

E. Recycling Activities

The County regulates recycling activities in a number of ways depending on the nature of the operation and associated impacts. For example, the temporary collection of recyclable materials is permitted by right in a rather broad spectrum of zones, whereas other collection of recyclable materials is limited to industrial zones. Such collection centers are generally permitted by right in the industrial zones. A recycling plant⁷, on the other hand, requires a special exception in the less intensive industrial zones essentially because a recycling plant involves the breaking down of recyclable materials and may include such equipment as grinders, which have associated noise and dust impacts.

The recycling of rubber, non-ferrous metals and textiles is a manufacturing process, which is therefore limited to industrial zones. Finally, waste material separation and processing facility is restricted to the I-2 Zone only. A waste material separation and processing facility uses biological or chemical processes in the separation of organic solid wastes from recyclable materials and therefore is placed in a more restrictive zoning category.

IV. Land Use

The County’s Council approved the Prince George’s 2035 General Plan (Plan 2035) on

⁶ A transfer station is a place or facility where solid wastes are taken from a transportation unit or collection vehicle and placed in another transportation unit or collection vehicle for transport to a solid waste acceptance facility. The movement or consolidation of solid waste at the point of generation is not a Transfer Station. A “Materials Recovery Facility,” as defined in Section 21-143 of the Prince George’s County Code, and a “Waste Material Separation and Processing Facility” and “Recycling Plant,” as defined in this Section 27-107.01, are not Transfer Stations.

⁷ Section 27-107.01 defines a Recycling Plant as any establishment in which a finished product is broken down (excluding biological or chemical decomposition) with the intent of either making a new product or reusing the disassembled parts. Vehicle demolition, salvage, and storage operations are not included.

May 6, 2014. As a comprehensive 20-year general plan, Plan 2035 is a blueprint for long-term growth and development. The plan contains recommended goals, policies, and strategies for Land Use, Economic Prosperity, Transportation and Mobility, Natural Environment, Housing and Neighborhoods, Community Heritage Culture and Design, Healthy Communities and Public Facilities.

It introduces seven new area classifications:

- Regional Transit Districts
- Employment Areas
- Local Centers
- Established Communities
- Future Water and Sewer Service Areas
- Rural and Agricultural Areas
- Growth Boundary.

The Growth Policy Map considers existing development patterns, environmental features, projected growth, existing and planned transportation investments, and then balances these factors with the County’s underlying capacity to meet the needs of existing communities and accommodate future development. Land developed in the County is monitored by the M-NCPPC. The latest land use inventory showed that as of 2018 there was 323,797 acres of land area in the County. This total does not include some utility rights-of-way such as the Potomac Electric Power Company, or dedicated streets and highways.

As of 2018, approximately 57 percent of the County’s land was already developed. Developed land for the purpose of this plan is defined as properties with an improvement value of \$15,000 or greater. The following table illustrates land availability in the county by land use code.

Table 2-4 Land Availability By Land Use (Prince George’s County, 2018)

AZC Code	Developed Acres	Undeveloped Acres	Total Acres
Residential	71,695	28,953	100,648
Commercial	12,193	5,838	18,031
Industrial	12,121	10,383	22,504
Farm	40,841	32,307	73,148
Rural	46,947	60,982	107,929
Common Areas		1,537	1,537
Other			
Total	183,797	140,000	323,797

Source: Office of Information Technology, Prince George’s County Government

Locating suitable parcels of land for solid waste management activities involves a determination of surrounding land uses and their compatibility with these activities. **Map 2-4** illustrates the land use parcels for the County. Most solid waste management activities are permitted only under special exception, according to County zoning laws. As a result, a land

parcel selected for a waste management activity would require a specific site evaluation for its compatibility with surroundings land uses before a permit is granted.



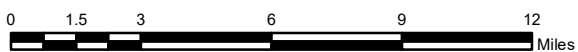
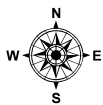
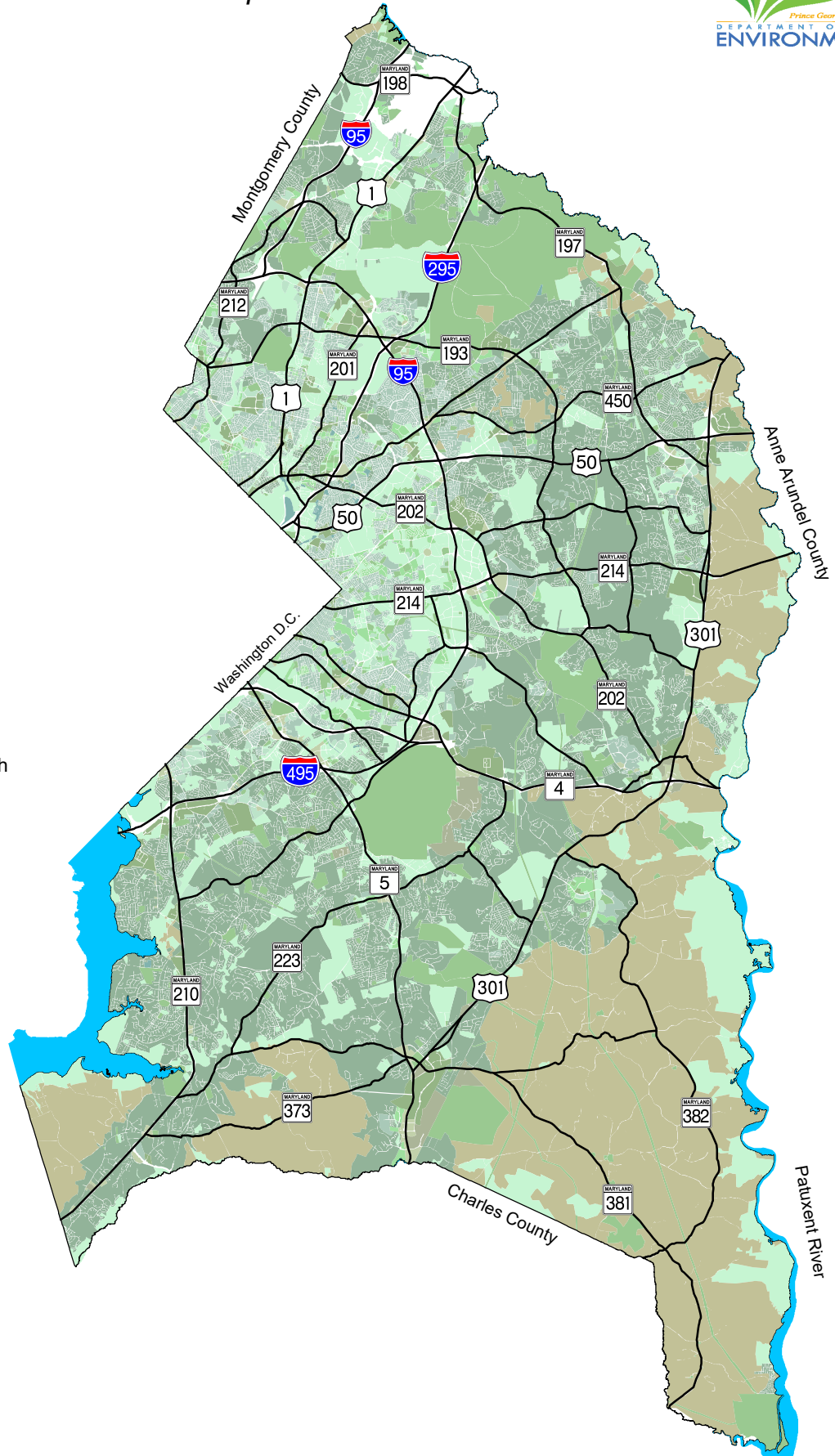
Map 2-4 Land Use



Legend

Land Use

- Commercial
- Employment / Industrial
- Institutional
- Mixed-Use
- Parks and Open Space
- Residential High
- Residential Low
- Residential Medium
- Residential Medium-High
- Rural and Agricultural



For: 2024-2033 10Year Solid Waste Management Plan

Created: 2023

All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

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CHAPTER III

SOLID WASTE GENERATION, COLLECTION, AND FACILITIES

I. Solid Waste Generation, Current and Projected

Actual total generation of solid waste can only be estimated. There are records of disposal at waste acceptance and recycling facilities, but waste importation and exportation statistics are dependent on those entities who report numbers to the state and or County and are not readily available. With this said, analyses of existing data and national average waste generation rates imply that municipal solid waste (MSW) levels in Prince George’s County are like the national averages, except for the County possessing a higher-than-average national recycling rate. Future waste generation projections to year 2033 are shown in **Table 3-1** below:

Table 3-1: Annual Waste Generation in Prince George’s County, 2024-2033 Plan Period

Waste Category	Annual Generation (Tons)				
	2021 Actual	2024	2027	2030	2033
MSW Residential	234,170	234,976	235,038	235,824	236,589
MSW Commercial	181,390	182,015	182,062	182,671	183,264
MSW Mixed	197,907	198,588	198,640	199,305	199,951
Industrial (solids, liquid, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Institutional (schools, hospitals etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Demolition Debris	421,982	423,435	423,546	424,962	426,341
Land Clearing	0	0	0	0	0
Rubble	0	0	0	0	0
Controlled Hazardous Substance	0	0	0	0	0
Dead Animals	0	0	0	0	0
Bulky or Special Waste	1,809**	1,815	1,815	1,821	1,827
Vehicle Tires	532	534	534	536	537
Wastewater Treatment Plant Sludges	0	0	0	0	0
Scrap Metal	669	671	671	674	676
Septage	0	0	0	0	0
Asbestos	2,082	2,089	2,090	2,097	2,104
Wood Waste	6,302	6,324	6,325	6,347	6,367
Special Medical Waste	1,215	1,219	1,220	1,224	1,228
Soil	11	11	11	11	11
Total MRA and Non-MRA Waste Disposed	998,740	1,002,179	1,002,441	1,005,793	1,009,056
Total MRA and Non MRA Recyclables	1,243,135	1,247,415	1,251,710	1,256,020	1,260,344
Total Waste and Recyclables	2,241,875	2,249,594	2,254,151	2,261,813	2,269,400

<p>* Total Waste Generated = Total Waste - (MSW Ash Recycled + Backend Scrap Metal Recycled) = 2,241,875 - (0 + 0) = 2,241,875 tons</p>
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*Future values are forecasted based on the expected increase in population in Prince George's County, according to Maryland Department of Planning data Round 9.2 Forecast.

**Adjusted from 2022 value based on 2021 and 2022 population.

Future years’ projections were developed on the basis that the amount of waste generated would increase at the same rate as the population, and by calculating a conservative source reduction rate of one percent for each of the five-year increments. Total MSW levels were generated by adding the actual waste quantities reported as in-County generated waste with the total annual recycling tonnages and subtracting the MSW ash recycled, and backend scrap metal recycled.

II. Solid Waste Collection Programs

A. Residential Waste

1. Refuse (including household trash and bulky trash) and Recycling Curbside Services.

Three types of residential refuse and recycling collection services are available in Prince George’s County:

- County-contracted services
- Privately contracted/subscribed collection services
- Municipal collected or contracted services.

County refuse collection services are provided through County contracts with private refuse and recycling collection firms. Refuse, including bulky trash, is collected once a week at the curbside, and reasonable accommodations are made for elderly and disabled individuals. The County-contracted haulers provides refuse collection services to approximately 171,000 households in unincorporated area (May 2023).

County recycling collection services are provided under the same County contracts for refuse collection services and there are eight municipalities that participate in and receive County provided recycling collection service (only). Dedicated recycling carts and bins are placed curbside for once-a-week collection. The County provides curbside single-stream recycling collection services to 181,114 households, of which 10,216 units (or houses) are within one of the participating municipalities (May 2023). There are more households receiving recycling collection service than trash collection service since eight municipalities and some small southern area of the County receive County provided recycling collection service, but not County provided household trash services. Recyclables collected in the County contracted program include:

- Paper, newspaper magazines, junk mail, craft paper, telephone books
- Corrugated cardboard, paper board, hard and soft bound books
- Narrow and wide mouth plastic containers numbers #1, #2, #3, #5 and #7

- Aseptic gable top milk cartons, frozen food containers and packaging,
- Aluminum, steel and bimetal food containers, empty aerosol cans
- Glass (food and beverage containers), including glass jars and bottles.

In the southern rural areas of the County residents contract directly with private collectors for refuse and recycling collection services. Of note, as already mentioned, there is an area in the south part of the County that does receive County provided recycling collection service, but not trash collection service. These residents also contract directly with a private hauling company and/or utilize one of the two County residential convenience centers. The County's two solid waste and recycling Residential Convenience Centers (homeowner drop-off facilities) are located at Missouri Avenue and Brown Station Road. Currently, there are major improvements to the Brown Station Road Convenience Center that are being developed during this planning period. The County is also continuing its effort to develop the concept of a new residential convenience center to be located in the northern part of the County.

Residents living in incorporated towns and cities receive solid waste collection from their municipal government, except the Town of Eagle Harbor where residents utilize private subscription service and/or either of the two residential convenience centers. Otherwise, each municipality provides refuse collection services to all private residences within their boundaries and, in limited instances, extends service to multi-family properties such as apartments and condominiums. Municipalities either use their own equipment and staff for collection services or contract for the service. The refuse collection system in the incorporated areas includes service for a total of about 91,908 households (2020 Census). Solid waste quantities delivered to the County’s landfill from the municipalities are shown on **Table 3-2**.

Table 3-2 Municipal Waste Deliveries, Calendar Year 2022

MUNICIPALITY	TONS
City of Bowie	16,261
City of College Park	4,850
City of District Heights	0.76
City of Laurel	3,220
City of Hyattsville	3,987
City of New Carrollton	3,756
Town of Cheverly	1,602
City of Greenbelt	1,554
Town of Riverdale Park	84
City of Mount Rainer	912
Town Berwyn Heights	1,226

Town Fairmount Heights	541
Town of Upper Marlboro	39
Town of Bladensburg	46
Town of Seat Pleasant	1,536
Town of University Park	636

Source: Charles P. Schultz, Administrative Assistant IV, Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill, April 21, 2023

2. Yard Trim Material Curbside Service

Leaves, grass, tree limbs and brush are collected once a week via the County-contracted household refuse collection service. The program requires that tree limbs must be less than three inches in diameter and placed at the curb in four-foot length bundles each weighing 60 pounds or less. The County provided compost cart, a privately owned collection container marked as yard trim or paper yard bag are utilized for leaves and grass.

In 2022 approximately 180,452 households received yard trim curbside collection. These materials are delivered to the Prince George’s County Organic Composting Facility (OCF).

The Department of Public Works and Transportation (DPW&T) provides special tree limb collection services throughout the year for trees damaged during wind, rain, hurricane, tropical storm, ice and snowstorms. The service is provided because of a direct request from a citizen. To eliminate duplicate efforts and reduce cost DPW&T eliminated the former Loose-Leaf Vacuum Collection Program (leaf sweeping collection service) in 2010.

Some municipalities also provide this service.

3. Food Scraps Residential Curbside Program

The County’s curbside food waste collection program is expanding and is expected to cover all households currently receiving County-contracted trash collection service by FY2024. This program collects food waste at curbside once a week on Monday. Materials accepted include:

- Fruits and vegetables, meat and bones, seafood and shellfish, uncoated paper plates and bags, eggs and eggshells, tea bags and loose tea;
- Food-soiled paper items, paper towels and napkins, pizza boxes, ice cream containers, coffee ground and leftovers;
- Bread, pasta and grains, dairy products;
- Optionally, yard trim.

For every household participating in this program, the County provides a 32-gallon wheeled cart used to set out the at curb.

Collected food waste is disposed of at the County’s composting facility. Several municipalities, including the City of Bowie, Hyattsville and University Park have municipality residential curbside collection programs and are delivering food scraps to the County’s composting facility.

The curbside food scraps collection program initially started in 2017. Currently, approximately 75,000 households are included in the curbside food scrap collection program. By the end of calendar year 2023, all residents who receive County provided yard trim collections will have a compost cart and will be able to add food scraps to their Monday collection service (2022 Recycling Report). Prince George’s County will become one of the few, if not the only, local County governments in Maryland with a countywide food scraps collection program.

B. Multi-family Recycling Program

Apartment and Condominiums, except those condominium properties that are provided with County Recycling Collection services, are responsible for providing all containers, labor, and equipment necessary to fulfill recycling requirements throughout the buildings. The program provided must include plastic, metal and glass containers, and paper.

To initiate a recycling program, the Apartment/Condominium Officials submit recycling plans to DoE/RRD identifying how the materials will be stored, collected, and transported to the recycling markets for the collected materials. A DoE/RRD Recycling Inspector conducts inspection before verifying the program. Apartment and Condominium Officials must report to the County annually the details on the required recycling and waste activities.

To enforce the program, DoE’s Recycling Section collaborated with owners or managers of apartment buildings, Homeowner Association/Condominium Association organizations (Apartment and Condominium Officials), and other stakeholders involved. The Recycling Section formally notified the Apartment and Condominium Officials and informed them of the requirements of the law.

In 2022, the Multifamily Recycling Program demonstrates an over 90% success rate (2022 Recycling Report). Approximately 66,683 tons of recycling was collected (2022 Recycling Report).

Details of other program requirements and a list of participating multi-family buildings (436) can be found in **Appendix E**.

C. Commercial and Industrial Waste

Commercial recycling contributes over two-thirds of all the recycling tonnages reported to the State throughout the years. Approximately 454,333 tons of Maryland Recycling Act (MRA) recyclable material⁸ and 475,368 tons of non-MRA recyclable material⁹ were reported

⁸ MRA materials include white goods, corrugated containers, mixed paper, newspaper, wood, yard trim, office paper, manure, textiles, and lead acid batteries recovered from business, institutional and industrial sources.

⁹ Non-MRA materials includes soils, C&D debris, scrap metal, concrete, scrap automobiles, asphalt, and waste oil.

from these types of properties in 2022 (2022 Recycling Report).

Prince George’s County does not provide refuse or recycling collection service to commercial or industrial establishments, apartments (rental units), or other non-County institutional uses. Since County law requires owners of the commercial and industrial properties to provide refuse and recycling services to their tenants, they contract with private haulers to collect and dispose of refuse and recyclables generated on their property or they provide for a contractual obligation within the rental / lease agreement that the business entity leasing the space must provide for its own recycling collection service. Regardless, recycling must be included within the overall waste plan for the establishment of both the public and employees working for the business to be able to actively participate in recycling.

The County’s DoE is designated as the enforcement agency to oversee commercial recycling. Business, commercial, and industrial sectors are required to provide recycling reporting data to the DoE.

The County provided the following assistance to business and property owners:

- Technical Assistance - Staff from the Recycling Section visit the business site and assess the recyclability of the waste stream and provide information concerning materials that can be recycled. Information is also provided concerning local recycling haulers and ways to reduce their overall waste stream through source reduction and waste diversion practices.
- Promotes single-stream recycling - The principles for single-stream collections apply to businesses, as well as the residential sector. By allowing all materials to be collected in one container, recycling programs for smaller businesses are easier to plan and more convenient for users.
- Promotes on-site compacting and baling - Specific materials such as corrugated cardboard are compacted/baled on-site for those establishments that conduct direct marketing of recyclable material(s).
- Educational materials and/or resources- The Section provides educational materials and offers suggestions concerning procurement of products made from recycled materials.
- Enforcement- Should a business fail to start a recycling program after measures to assist the entity with technical assistance, education and outreach have taken place, the DoE/RRD Recycling Inspector will enact Code Enforcement measures.

D. Office Building Recycling

Pursuant to state law, an Expanded Office Building Recycling Plan has been drafted and tentatively approved by MDE. See **Appendix F** for details regarding the Expanded Office Building Recycling Plan and a list of office buildings participating in the program.

1. County Office Building Recycling Program (CORP)

All County government buildings participate in the County Office Building Recycling Program (CORP) which organizes recyclable and trash collection. Under CORP, recyclables are

collected using a single-stream system, with collected tonnage averaging 211 tons a year. A hauler is contracted to transport recyclables to the County’s MRF. The program results in a 46.5% increase in government building recycling rates.

2. Private Office Buildings

Private offices, owners, and operators are responsible for hiring haulers to collect and transport their materials to a recycling facility or conduct their own direct marketing of recyclables. They have the option to bring materials to the County’s MRF for a fee (tipping fee) or to recycling facilities of their hauler’s choosing provided an accounting of materials collected is recorded and included in the recycling report they or their designated haulers submit to the County.

E. Public School Recycling

The Prince George’s County’s Public School Recycling Plan lays out the strategy for collecting, processing, marketing, and disposition of recyclable materials from County public schools. The Plan is included in **Appendix G**.

1. Single-Stream Recycling

The Prince George’s County Public School System (PGCPS) started a comprehensive single-stream recycling program throughout the school system in the school year 2014. The single-stream recycling program includes all materials that are accepted in the County’s recycling program.

PGCPS currently contracts with a private hauler for the collection of recyclables. The contractor provides removal services for PGCPS on a scheduled basis. It is also responsible for providing all containers, labor and equipment necessary to fulfill necessary recycling container removal services.

The materials collected from the PGCPS are delivered and processed at the County’s Materials Recycling Facility. In FY2021, 897 tons of waste were collected from the County’s public school system, a 92 percent increase in tonnage from FY 2020 due to the return to in-person learning. The return of students to full-time in-person instruction has raised the tonnage from 897 tons in 2021 to 1,236.95 tons in 2022 (2022 Recycling Report).

2. Food Scrap Diversion

The County initiated a food scrap diversion program in twelve public schools and the William S. Schmidt Center in November 2022. Over the course of seven months, the participating schools have diverted 54.87 tons of food waste. The County plans to expand the number of schools in the 2024 school year and eventually provide food scraps diversion throughout the entire school system.

The schools have also implemented a “Share Table” where students can place unopened food items and or un-peeled fruit such as bananas, apples and oranges. Other students are encouraged to take something from the Share Table to eat.

F. Land Clearing Debris

Land Clearing Debris (LCD) is waste material derived from land clearing operations including but not limited to earthen material (such as clay, sand, gravel, and silt), topsoil, vegetative debris (such as tree stumps, root mats; brush and limbs, logs and other non-woody vegetation), as well as inert material such as rock and construction and demolition debris (CDD).

There are no Land Clearing Debris landfills located in the County. LCD generated in the county is collected by private haulers and disposed outside the County.

Land clearing operations are strictly controlled in the county. The County Health Department’s Environmental Engineering/Policy Program of the Environmental Health/Disease Control Division processes burning requests in connection with land clearing operations. Generally, the open burning of stumps, brush, and logs from the clearing of forested land constitutes impermissible burning of solid waste. There are practical alternative methods to burning, including recycling, composting, and disposal at permitted refuse disposal facilities. Granting or denial of permission to burn materials in Prince George’s County is subject to code criteria specified in the State’s Air Management Regulations relating to the control of open fires and fire safety.

However, a permit may be issued by the County for such materials where the land is being cleared for agricultural purposes, or the material constitutes yard trim from a single-family home. Waste generated when a forested lot is cleared for the construction of a housing development or commercial buildings is solid waste and therefore should not be open burned. The decision to issue an open-burn permit is fact intensive and must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

G. Rubblefill Materials

Rubble is a type a solid waste that includes land clearing debris, demolition debris and construction debris as defined in the Glossary in **Appendix A**. A rubblefill is a landfill in which construction or building demolition rubble is placed in a controlled manner.

The County does not provide collection service for rubblefill materials.

It is the policy of Prince George’s County to use rubblefills for the disposal of construction and demolition materials and to discourage use of sanitary landfill space for its disposal.

Total construction, demolition, land clearing and rubblefill materials disposed and managed in County during 2021 was 421,982 tons (Source: MDE 2021 Waste Generation Data).

H. Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) and Electronics

County HHW and Electronics disposal service is provided through the permanent Household Hazardous Waste and Electronics Recycling Acceptance Site at 11611 White House Road, Upper Marlboro, MD. County residents may deliver household hazardous waste for proper disposal and old unwanted electronics for recycling and/or reuse to the site for free. The site is a

drive through location which open three days per week (Thursday-Saturday).

Common materials delivered by residents are:

- pesticides, insecticides, cleaning products.
- used oil and petroleum products, oil-based paint
- empty propane tanks
- inoperative smoke detectors
- lead and mercury batteries
- televisions, monitors, CPU's, copiers, fax machines, computer mouse(s), keyboards etc.

Latex paint is also accepted at the site, while latex paint is not hazardous. The Recycling Section works with non-profit organizations for the acceptance of latex paint for reuse, which is a best management practice for the environment, helps low-income families, and reduces the cost of disposal of the non-hazardous paint as a hazardous material. Latex paint may be completely dried by air or by adding an absorbent material such as kitty litter or paint dry at which time, once the latex paint is no longer in a liquid form, may be landfilled.

The site also collects and recycles fluorescent and compact fluorescent lights that contain mercury. The site contractor packages and transports fluorescent and compact fluorescent lights to a licensed private sector vendor. Fluorescent lights are safely crushed to extract the mercury and the glass and metal are recycled.

The County contracted with the Maryland Environmental Service (MES) who then contracted with a licensed hazardous waste disposal company to ensure the proper handling and disposal of the hazardous materials. The professional team oversees the collection of items and materials at the drop-off facility, and packs, manifests and transports the acceptable household hazardous wastes to a licensed disposal/treatment facility located outside of Prince George’s County.

In 2022, 8379 participants delivered over 300 tons of HHW to the collection site (2022 Recycling Report).

In 2021, approximately 286 tons of electronics were collected at this location in contrast to approximately 108 tons collected in 2020 (2021 Recycling Report). Tonnages were reduced in 2020 due to the closure of the facility warranted by the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, residents delivered 204.89 tons of electronics to the County drop-off site (2022 Recycling Report).

During fiscal year 2023, the DoE/RRD started hosting community household hazardous waste and electronics recycling collection events. Four such events occur in various areas of the County. DoE/RRD will continue to host four such events during each fiscal year, dependent on continued funding of the initiative.

In addition, the County also maintains and provides a vendors list to the public which includes companies that accept fluorescent and compact fluorescent lights for proper disposal. Residents are encouraged to take advantage of these types of options when needing to dispose of old equipment. Many local retailers, such as Best Buy, Staples, Amazon and Office Depot offer take back programs for electronics. Some retailers offer trade in programs. The County may also

refer residents to MDE’s online Recycling Directory.

Established non-profit organizations may also receive, from the County’s Electronics Recycling Acceptance Site, used electronics and televisions for the purpose of reuse.

I. Dead Animals

Prince George’s County Department of Environment Animal Control Division provides response to deceased animal calls on private property and County maintained roadways. Animals are removed from the property or roadway and are disposed of at the landfill. Deceased animals within the state highway right of way/roadways are referred to the state of Maryland.

J. Bulky Items

The term “bulky items” includes discarded furniture, small kitchen/household appliances such as toasters, coffee machines, blenders, toaster ovens, etc., bedding, home playground equipment, home décor and other miscellaneous items too large for normal household sized collection receptacles.

The current curbside bulky waste collection service, which began on February 14, 2022, allows resident receiving County-contracted trash collection services to set out two (2) bulky items or two (2) tightly secured bags with small household items per week next to their trash cart on their regularly scheduled trash collection day. The southern area of the County, which is under private subscription for trash collection, must continue to schedule an appointment via PGC311 for RRD internal collection service. The current program is a major modification to the previous bulky waste collection service which was previously handled by appointment only and collected by RRD internal crews throughout the County. The modification was implemented as part of the County’s “Clear the Curb” program, which successfully eliminated the 4-to-8-week backlog in bulky waste collection.

Residents and municipalities may also deliver bulky items to solid waste disposal or recyclables acceptance facilities.

Additionally, Reuse Centers have been posted on the Resource Recovery Division’s internet homepage to inform residents where they may donate some of their bulky items, especially used home building material. Resource links such as Craig’s List for free exchange of furniture, white goods and building materials and an electronics recycling locator link have been posted to help inform the public of viable options to divert waste.

K. White Goods

White goods refer to large appliances such as washing machines, dishwashers, stoves, refrigerators, clothes dryers, window A/C units, and hot water heaters.

These materials are collected by appointment by the County’s internal crew. Residents in the unincorporated area of the County and/or who are paying the solid waste fee are eligible for scheduling appointment for County white goods collection. Appointments for pick-up service are scheduled by residents calling or placing an online Service Request via PGC311. Internal RRD

crews make the pick-up service and deliver the materials to the landfill for preparation of recycling the items.

Of note, the bulky trash collection service the County contracted for does NOT collect white goods. As mentioned in the previous section, the County contractors pick up 2 “bulky trash” items along with regular household trash. Since white goods are not accepted in the bulky trash collection, residents still must schedule an appointment.

After removal of Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerant and capacitors, the white goods, as well as other scrap metal wastes, are delivered to a recyclable scrap metal processor. Televisions are placed at the County’s electronics recycling site for recycling and or donation to non-profit organization(s) for reuse or for recycling. This program removed CFCs from 6,131 units in fiscal year 2021.

L. Scrap Tires

Scrap tires are banned from being landfilled. A scrap tire collection area has been established at one of the lots at the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill, as a temporary holding area, until the tires are transported off-site by a County contracted and licensed scrap tire hauling company. The County provides residential internal bulky pick-up service for tires and also allows residents to deliver up to five scrap tires to the landfill for free disposal. Furthermore, when the opportunity arises, the Recycling Section applies for reimbursement funding from the State to hold special scrap tire collection events for the residential and agricultural communities. Through a grant provided by the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE), a scrap tire amnesty event was conducted on September 17, 2022, at two locations in Beltsville, Maryland and Clinton, Maryland. During Calendar Year 2021, approximately 690 tons of tires were collected for either proper disposal, waste to energy, or recycling to a licensed scrap tire facility.

M. Sewage Sludge, Biosolid, and Septage

Biosolids (or sewage sludge) is a generic term used to describe the residual solids arising from the treatment of water and wastewater. Utilization of sewage sludge is regulated by MDE’s Solid Waste Program while water treatment plant sludge and other sludge is classified as solid waste. All municipal residuals that are not utilized beneficially are considered sewage sludge.

The County, with the assistance of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC Water), has the overall responsibility for the management of biosolids that are, or will be, generated at wastewater treatment plants within the County, or at regional facilities used by the County. WSSC Water and Prince George’s County’s DoE/RRD will collaborate in the management of yard waste, food waste, and biosolids.

Transportation of biosolids within the County requires special permits. The County Health Department annually inspects and licenses approximately 74 septage vehicles. Based on WSSC’s current records, 37 vehicles have County septage licenses with tank volumes over 1,500 gallons. The maximum permitted capacity for septage vehicles that service Prince George’s County is 6,500 gallons. Following licensures, the trucks may be permitted by WSSC Water to use the public sewage system for disposal. Septage is disposed of at two designated

septage receiving sites on Ritchie Road and Tanglewood Drive.

The handling of biosolids in the County is addressed in greater detail in the County’s Ten-Year Water and Sewerage Plan. The County recognizes that a comprehensive biosolids management program requires a balance of technologies and approaches to assure safe and efficient biosolids management. Wherever practical, the County promotes the beneficial reuse of wastewater biosolids through agriculture, silviculture (the planting of trees), revitalization of former sand and gravel mines or other uses. The County particularly endorses the use of subsurface injection as a means of applying biosolids with minimal disruption of farming practice and the surrounding communities.

N. Litter Programs

Litter is a persistent problem. Much of this type of debris is highly visible along roadsides, in stream beds and, in many cases, in larger quantities on vacant unimproved property. Aside from causing visual blight, litter contributes to the degradation of water quality, provides breeding areas for rodents and mosquitoes, and may result in unsafe driving conditions.

The County enforces three related Ordinances to reduce unauthorized dumping:

- The Solid Waste Ordinance forbids dumping other than at an authorized landfill, defines the term “landfill” and provides for criminal penalties against offenders.
- The Anti-Litter and Weed Ordinance authorizes issuance of Notices of Violation for litter on both improved and unimproved property in unincorporated areas throughout the County. Used primarily to address residential property, this Ordinance provides for notice to the property owner and then allows County or contractual forces to clean the debris if the owner is not responsive. The property owner is billed for the cleanup effort and a tax lien may be used to collect outstanding debts if the bill is not paid. A similar measure applies to illegal dumping on commercial or industrial property but requires an order of the court before cleanup efforts can take place by the County. The Department of Permitting, Inspections, and Enforcement (DPPE) enforces the County’s Anti-Litter and Weed Ordinance.
- The Rubblefill Ordinance provides for a legal citation and criminal penalties.

The County responds to complaints of illegal dumping currently received from the following four channels:

- Individual citizens
- County police officers
- Health Department Inspectors
- DoE Refuse Collection Inspectors.

To resolve illegal dumping and littering issues within the communities in a quick and efficient manner, the County supports the Strategic-Multi-Agency Response Team (SMART), which coordinates efforts of various agencies. The group consists of members from:

- Department of Corrections
- Department of Environment
- Department of Permits, Inspections and Enforcement (DPIE)
- Department of Health
- DPW&T
- M-NCPPC
- Department of Parks and Recreation
- Office of Community Relations
- Office of Information Technology
- Police
- Sheriff’s Office
- Revenue Authority
- States Attorney’s Office
- Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission
- Office of Communication and Relation (OCR).

In addition, the County also leads beautification initiatives and cleanup efforts to strengthen environmental stewardship, remove litter and facilitate behavioral change. A list of other cleanup program efforts conducted in the County could be found in **Appendix H**.

1. Prince George's County's Beautification Initiative, i.e., Prince George's Proud, and the countywide anti-litter campaign

In 2019, the County incorporated departmental efforts to develop a countywide Beautification Initiative with the foremost goal of instilling a sense of pride among County residents. Closely aligning itself with the County Executive's "Prince George's Proud" message, the Beautification Initiative encompasses a countywide anti-littering campaign, which creates environmental stewards, decrease the County's litter clean-up cost, and increase individual and community responsibility for keeping the County clean. The Initiative promotes pride throughout the County and encourages residents, visitors, and businesses to protect and preserve the environment.

The phased anti-litter campaign seeks to facilitate behavior changes of individuals by using various outreach channels to target different audiences including commuters, residents at home, visitors at the County's attractions, and the youth. The outreach materials and signages features discarded litter and illegally dumped bulky trash as personified characters and are placed at public spaces including public transportation, malls, and on both traditional and digital media platforms. In 2021, 38 new solar powered Big Belly recycling containers were installed adjacent to trash receptacles across the County, to assist in the reduction of litter and encourage recycling in public places.

The campaign has collected more than 3.2 million pounds of litter and illegal signs.

During the recent 2023 Earth Day cleanup event, 3,918 volunteers, schools and Community Partners picked 60,880 pounds of litter, serving 75 communities, 39 schools and 2 faith-based organizations.

2. Keep Prince George's County Beautiful

Keep Prince George's County Beautiful (KPGCB) is a non-profit, 501(c)(3), corporation that partners with the Department of the Environment's Resource Recovery Division to create cleaner, greener, litter-free communities. The organization’s mission is to empower County citizens and residents to take stewardship for their environment by promoting recycling, litter prevention, beautification, and cleanup programs.

Benefiting from its association with the Keep America Beautiful, Inc. (KAB) network of over 700 affiliates and participating organizations, and memberships with the Maryland Recycling Network and Prince George’s Chamber of Commerce, KPGCB supports the County through the development and implementation of waste management programs, which include:

- Green Team School Program (in partnership with Prince George’s County Public Schools): promotes school recycling and educates Prince George’s County students about the harmful effects of littering.
- KAB Cigarette Litter Prevention Program
- KAB Great American Clean-Up
- County Wide Growing Green with Pride Initiative
- Awards Ceremony

KPGCB was created by Prince George’s County Council in 1976 under the name of Citizens Concerned for a Cleaner County (CCCC).

O. Regional Recycling Activities

Prince George’s County is a member of the Washington Council of Governments (COG) which serves as a regional council for Maryland, Virginia and Washington, D.C. DoE’s Resource Recovery Division (RRD) managers and various staff attend quarterly Recycling Managers meetings coordinated by COG. These meetings are designed to educate, review and study the feasibility of numerous regional and or national recycling, source reduction, and waste diversion activities. RRD staff are also involved in special committees formed to study specific regional needs and interests. Examples of regional recycling efforts include reduction, recycling or elimination of certain types of plastic including plastic bags and polystyrene to diminish litter in local waterways, efforts for statewide support for “Recycle Right” and recycling rewards programs to increase recycling participation and recycling rates, and an annual regional Recycling and Source Reduction “Go Recycle” Radio Ad Campaign to promote recycling. Previous topics emphasized recycling in the workplace, at home and in public. The 2023 campaign targets batteries and the proper disposal and or recycling of various types of batteries. RRD staff also attend regularly scheduled County Waste and Recycling Manager quarterly meetings coordinated by MDE. These meetings are designed to keep County managers informed of regulations, laws, opportunities, program information sharing, networking, as well as support

formation of special committees formed to serve as an advisory board to MDE to increase recycling and reduce waste before it starts. RRD staff also maintain membership and involvement with the Maryland Recyclers Network (MRN) and SWANA. Additionally, Keep Prince George’s County Beautiful, Inc. (KPGC) and DoE’s Recycling Section maintain involvement in regional and national recycling activities such as the Great American Clean Up, various litter initiatives, cell phone recycling, and recycling contests to promote recycling and source reduction. Finally, RRD is included and incorporated within both MDE’s regional recycling on-line resource and COG’s on-line resource for recycling information and listing of recycling vendors/businesses.

P. Special Event Recycling Program (SERP)

Under state and county law, Special Event Organizers (SEO) are obliged to provide and place recycling receptacles adjacent to each trash receptacle at the event. The recyclables collected at special events should be transported to a processing facility. The Resource Recovery Division monitors the implementation of SERP and may conduct inspections of events from time to time to ensure compliance.

See **Appendix I** for the detailed requirements of the SERP.

Q. Special Wastes

1. Hazardous Waste

The State has primary responsibility for administering and enforcing hazardous waste regulatory programs, subject to the approval of the appropriate United States Environmental Protection Agency Regional Office. MDE has developed a plan required under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) for the management of solid and hazardous wastes within the State. State-permitted salvage, recovery and hauling companies provide hazardous waste collection and disposal services to the generators of hazardous waste in the County. In the event of a hazardous waste spill, the County Fire Department, with assistance from MDE, is responsible for ensuring the material is removed and disposed of properly. The County Health Officer is responsible for providing advice on the proper disposal of household hazardous waste. In addition, DoE is providing educational services to hazardous waste generators about proper disposal alternatives.

DoE also operates a permanent household hazardous waste collection site at BSRSL. County residents can bring household hazardous waste (e.g., pesticides, solvents, oil-based paints, fluorescent and compact fluorescent lights) to this site.

2. Medical Waste

As a result of the promulgation of regulations dealing with the handling of waste produced by the medical, dental and veterinary community, there are four ways by which special medical waste may be handled prior to disposal. Special medical waste, depending on the form it takes, can be chemically treated and disposed of with regular solid waste; chemically treated and mechanically destroyed prior to disposal in the sanitary sewer or with the regular solid waste; autoclaved (steam-sterilized) and disposed of with regular solid waste; or incinerated.

There are several regional special medical waste disposal facilities serving a multi-state area for use by the medical, dental and veterinary community. Most of the special medical waste generated in the County is handled by private sector special medical waste haulers who transport the material to these approved disposal facilities typically located in Baltimore, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

There are currently 11 crematories in service within the County. These facilities are for the sole use of their owner/operator. Ash produced from these units may be combined with other refuse and disposed of in a sanitary landfill.

3. Explosive Waste

Potentially explosive materials are the responsibility of the County Fire/EMS Department’s Bomb Squad. The Bomb Squad will coordinate any requests for assistance regarding potential military ordnance with the appropriate Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal Unit. Additional requests for assistance may be relayed to emergency facilities, including Chemtrec (representing manufacturing chemists) and several commercial handlers of dangerous materials based in Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania that dispatch emergency crews when a serious public health hazard exists. Generally, dangerous explosives are rendered safe on-site or detonated after removal to an appropriate and safe location. Explosive Waste is generally deactivated on site by emergency crews and disposed of properly under the purview of the County’s Fire/EMS Department.

4. Radioactive Waste

Radiation control, including regulation of medical and dental X-ray facilities and monitoring usage of radioactive isotopes in Prince George’s County, is supervised by MDE (Air and Radiation Management Administration), the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Radioactive waste may not be landfilled in Maryland because of the State’s geological conditions.

Radioactive waste may be removed by an approved radioactive waste hauler to a United States Environmental Protection Agency-approved facility for storage and disposal, none of which are within the State of Maryland.

5. Agricultural Waste

Approximately 347 farms are in the County (Prince George’s County Farm Bureau, 2023). Agricultural activities conducted on these farms include raising crops, livestock, or a combination of both. Crop residuals, livestock and poultry manure by-products are usually returned to the soil on-site. Small surpluses are sold for fertilizer or compost. Cut wood materials may be sold as fuel or chipped for use as mulch. Dead livestock are usually buried on-site. In the event of disease where contamination hazards exist, dead livestock are incinerated in pathological incinerators by order of the United States Department of Agriculture and State Board of Agriculture.

6. Used Motor Oil

- Residential

In 1978, Maryland became the first state in the Union to enact a law requiring that motorists who change their own automobile oil take it to the designated recycling centers. Violations may result in fines up to \$1,000 or 60 days in jail or both. These facilities and sites are

now designated by MDE and the Maryland Environmental Service (MES).

Prince George’s County accepts used oil at the two existing Residential Convenience Centers and at the permanent HHW site located at BSRSL. Assistance with locating privately owned service stations that will accept used motor oil for recycling is also available by calling MES toll free at (800) 473-2925. It is estimated that approximately 95,000 gallons of used oil are collected annually within the County.

- Commercial Service Stations/Garages

Waste oils from commercial service stations and garages are collected on site in waste oil reservoir tanks. Most accumulated waste oils are recovered from these reservoirs and taken out of the County for reprocessing and recycling. The oil can be cleaned and used again, or it can be converted into fuel. Some waste oils are stored at local salvage companies for reuse as low-grade industrial fuels.

- County Fleet

The County uses multiple landfill vehicles and equipment to operate its landfill.

The County’s Fleet Management Division collects oil and antifreeze at two County-owned garages. After the oil and antifreeze are placed in tanks a private contractor collects this material. The antifreeze is recycled, and new antifreeze products are made. The oil that is recovered is either used to make an industrial fuel or recycled into a usable oil product.

In 2015, the County enacted the Green Fleet Policy which instructs the County to improve fuel-efficiency of its fleet and encourages the County to pursue fleet electrification. Converting diesel/gasoline powered vehicles to electric vehicles could reduce the consumption of motor oil and allows the County to approach motor oil recycling from a source reduction perspective.

In May 2023 a report presented to the County shows that converting 16 Internal Combustion Engine vehicles to Electric Vehicles in the Resource Recovery Division (RRD) Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill on-road fleet is estimated to displace 5,974 gallons of gasoline and 22,576 gallons of diesel annually over 19 years of vehicle ownership. The study revealed that RRD utilizes 41 vehicles ranging from light, medium and heavy-duty fleet at the landfill and use either gasoline or diesel. Based on the retirement age or cycle of vehicles, a total of 16 vehicles were recommended to be replaced with electric vehicles which would translate into potential savings of 4,019 MT of GHG emissions.

Also, in May 2023, DOE-RRD received a technical assistance grant from the Maryland Energy Administration (MEA) through its Clean Fuels Technical Assistance Program (CFTA) on electrifying its on-road fleet in support of the Green Fleet Policy which the County previously adopted in 2014. The goal is to use cleaner and energy efficient vehicles to improve public health, minimize pollution and conserve resources. RRD aims to transition to energy efficient vehicles and seeks funding for the gradual replacement of its conventional vehicles.

8. Household and Commercial Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG)

These materials contribute to elevated concentrations of BOD in landfill leachate and warrant discussion.

FOG is generated through the preparation and cooking of food. It can be generally classified as waste grease.

Waste grease is a term commonly used in sanitary engineering to identify semi- liquid fats, oils and other greasy components of waste foodstuff. They are among the more stable organic compounds and are not, therefore, easily decomposed by bacteria. For the most part, these compounds float on the surface of wastewater and may be removed by gravity separation. A portion of waste grease is carried into biosolids as settled solids.

Waste grease is generally characterized by its tendency to form layers on the surface of the water, to coat particle surfaces, and to exert high biochemical oxygen demand during decomposition. When allowed to discharge freely to sewers, these compounds increase the incidence of sewer blockages. At the treatment plant, waste grease inhibits natural regeneration in biological treatment units.

Waste grease can be further sub-divided into two sub-categories, yellow grease and brown grease.

Yellow grease includes the easily recyclable fats and oils used mostly in the frying of foods and includes all of the vegetable-based oils. Yellow grease can usually be easily separated from the food it contacts (such as fries, chicken, etc.) through simple filtration and collection in cans, jugs (at home) or barrels and larger containers (in food service establishments – FSEs).

Brown grease is a material whose origins include natural fats, oils and grease from prepared meat products to food wastes cooked in fats, oils and greases. It is not easily separated from the organic food it has contacted or is an integral part of the food. Proper scraping, then dry wiping, of used food preparation and serving dishware and utensils is the best way to keep the material from the home sewer system; adding an efficient grease removal system at the FSE is a common requirement in the County. Grease removal systems rely on gravity separation for capture and removal of waste grease.

It has been estimated that over 108,000 gallons of “yellow” waste grease are annually collected for recycling in the County by various contractors. In 2018, WSSC Water utilized a waste hauler grease manifest system to record more than 7,700,000 gallons of “brown” waste grease collected at various FSEs grease removal systems within the County.

In accordance with its Plumbing Regulations, WSSC Water: III-47:

- Prohibits the discharge of waste grease to the sewer;
- Requires the installation, operation and maintenance (cleaning) of indoor grease traps and outside grease interceptors, depending on whichever is more practical for a particular application; and
- Limits the discharge of wastewater containing more than 200 mg/L grease or a character not substantially different from domestic sewage.

The County provides residents the opportunity to dispose of and recycle their cooking grease. A cooking oil collection area is located at the BSRS permanent Household Hazardous

Acceptance Site. MOPAC, a commercial cooking oil collection vendor, collects and recycles the oil. Commercial establishments are also encouraged to recycle their cooking oil. During 2022 6,920.00 gallons of FOG were recycled.

9. Asbestos

Effective on January 31, 1983, friable asbestos was no longer listed as a Controlled Hazardous Substance (CHS) as defined in COMAR 26.13 and may be disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill. Because friable asbestos presented no health threat if properly landfilled and since it had to be removed from many of the County’s schools and other facilities, the material was accepted at BSRSL until 1996. The landfill ceased accepting the material because new, burdensome Federal regulations required excessive bookkeeping and operational accommodation. Currently, all friable asbestos must now be collected by licensed asbestos contractors, who provide proper disposal in approved hazardous waste acceptance facilities located outside of the County. Non-friable asbestos, such as that found in certain building shingles and floor tiles, are accepted at BSRSL.

In addition, Prince George’s County’s Public School System is licensed by the State of Maryland to remove and/or encapsulate asbestos materials (PGCPS). See the website for the asbestos removal, inspection and management activities PGCPS could perform: <https://www.pgcps.org/offices/environmental-office/asbestos-management>.

III. Solid Waste Import and Export over County Lines

The County utilizes multiple tools to influence and/or manage quantity of solid waste imports or export across its jurisdictional boundaries.

• Ban on Imported Waste

In June 1984, a county ban on imported trash took effect prohibiting disposal of out-of-County trash at County solid waste acceptance facilities. Banning out-of-County waste assures that County businesses and residents receive the full benefit of facilities funded by Prince George’s County and serves to extend the capacity of existing solid waste acceptance facilities for the benefit of its own constituency. Prior to the ban approximately 30 percent of waste received yearly at the two County-owned landfills was imported from outside sources. A year after the ban was enforced, the quantity of waste received at the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill and the Sandy Hill Landfill decreased by 3.4 and 10.1 percent, respectively.

• Contract Provision

Beginning in July 1991, the County required that solid waste generated in Prince George’s County and not eligible for disposal in a rubblefill be disposed of only at designated solid waste acceptance facilities (Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill and the Sandy Hill Landfill). Failure to observe this waste stream control provision could subject the hauler to the loss of a Collector’s License or County vehicle registration.

In May 1994, in the case of *C. A. Carbone v. Town of Clarkstown*, the United States Supreme Court ruled that local laws, termed “Flow Control” ordinances, which directed solid waste to specific disposal facilities, violated the Commerce Clause of the United States

Constitution. These ordinances were instituted primarily as a means of financial assurance for solid waste facilities developed with public funding.

Although the County can no longer regulate the flow of waste, it can direct some of it through alternative measures. Subsequent court cases have upheld localities’ use of contracts, which stipulate a disposal site as a contract condition. Prince George’s County’s contracts with residential waste haulers have been modified in this regard by requiring delivery of the collected waste to the County landfill.

- **Financial Incentives**

The County rebates some of the municipalities’ tipping fees, an action which serves as an inducement for them to use the County facility. In addition, the County may adjust tipping fees to either attract or discourage waste acceptance. Although tipping fee adjustments do not ensure that County waste will be taken to the County landfill these measures result in a relatively stable flow of waste toward the BSRSL. It is noteworthy these measures do not affect the flow of construction and demolition material to private facilities since tipping fees are set by the facilities’ operators.

Some portions of the waste stream are still exported. They include municipal solid waste and portions of County-generated recyclables and hazardous materials removed through contracts with hauling and salvage/recovery companies and generated primarily from commercial activities.

The County does not regulate the flow of construction and demolition debris.

IV. Solid Waste Acceptance Facilities

A solid waste acceptance facility means any landfill, incinerator, transfer station, or processing facility whose primary purpose is to dispose of, treat, or process solid waste. All solid waste acceptance facilities must have the appropriate zoning, including any Special Exception, if necessary, prior to inclusion into this TYSWP. The State cannot issue a permit for a solid waste acceptance facility that is not included in this TYSWP.

Map 3-1 shows the locations for the solid waste acceptance facilities listed in **Table 3-3**.



Map 3-1 Waste Management Sites



Legend

— Major Roads

1 Facility

Material Recovery Facility

- 1, Prince Georges County Materials Recovery Facility

Organics Composting Facility

- 2, Prince George's County Organics Composting Facility
3, College Park Composting Facility

Convenience Center

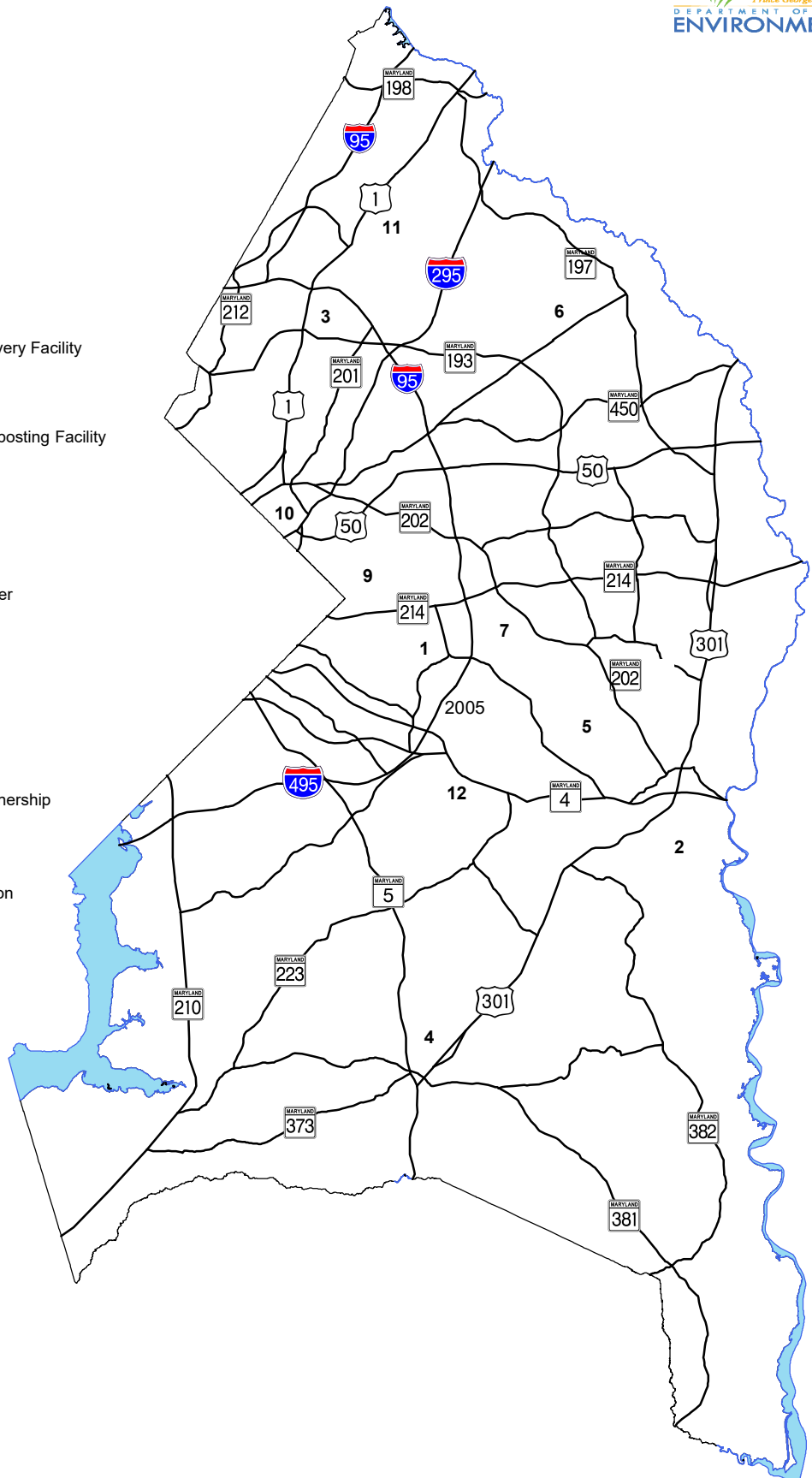
- 4, Missouri Avenue Convenience Center
5, Brown Station Road Convenience Center

Landfill

- 5, Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill
6, Sandy Hill Landfill (Closed)

C&D Transfer Station/Rubblefill

- 7, Ritchie Land Reclamation Limited Partnership Facility
8, Brandywine Rubblefill (Closed)
9, Sheriff Rd Processing & Transfer Station
10, Recycle One Processing Facility & Transfer Station
11, Sun Services, LLC Recycling Facility
12, Dower House Road Recycling and Processing Facility



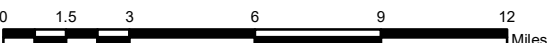
 <p>0 1.5 3 6 9 12 Miles</p>	<p>For: 2024-2033 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan</p> <p>All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.</p>	<p>Created: 2023</p> <p>T:_ENV\PrinceGeorgeCounty</p>
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Table 3-3: Major Waste Management Facilities

Facilities	Maryland Grid Coordinates	Size (acres)	Types of solid wastes accepted	Quantities of solid wastes accepted (tonnage)	Ownership	MDE Disposal Permit	Other Permits	Anticipated years of service life remaining.
MRF								
Prince George’s County Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)	E-1353022.73, N-440398.29	2	Single-Stream Recyclables	60,143 (2022 Recycling Report)	County	Not Applicable	MDE 12-SW Stormwater Discharge Permit: Registration # 12SW1224; NPDES # MDR001224	>10 years
Organics								
Prince George’s County Organics Composting Facility	E-1388214.58, N-409782.56	47	Yard Trims and Food Scrap	61,505 (2022 PG’s Co Organics Composting Facility Report)	Owned by County; Operated by MES	Not Applicable	MDE General Composting Registration Certificate # 2021-GCF-0005.	>10 years
City of College Park Composting Facility	E-1335154.69277, N-487197.377601	4.5	Yard Trims	3,973 (FY2023)	Owned by Prince George’s County Public Schools; Operated by the City of College Park	Not Applicable	MDE General Composting Registration Certificate # 2021-GCF-0005.	>10 years

“Prince George’s County 2024 – 2033 Solid Waste Management Plan”

Facilities	Maryland Grid Coordinates	Size (acres)	Types of solid wastes accepted	Quantities of solid wastes accepted (tonnage)	Ownership	MDE Disposal Permit	Other Permits	Anticipate d years of service life remaining.
					Department of Public Works (DPW)		Expired 3/27/2021.	
Landfill								
Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill	E-1371296.75, N-431806.43	1450	MSW	386,240 (2022 BSRSL Waste Report)	County	# 2020-WMF-0589 Expiring 3/18/2026	Title V Permit	7 years remaining, pending expansion to provide >50 years service life
C&D Transfer Station/Rubblefill								
Ritchie Land Reclamation Limited Partnership Facility	E-1360664.35, N-433245.07	258	C&D	303,763 (CY2021 data, MD Solid Waste Management and Diversion Report)	Private	# 2016-WRF-0590A Expiring on 10/30/2023. Site Plan for Special Exception 4771	Groundwater Discharge Permit: # 2020-GWD-2297. Expiring on 5/11/26	2045
Brandywine Rubblefill (Closed)	E-1403358.34, N-464584.38	236	C&D	Closed	Private	Not Applicable	Groundwater Discharge Permit: #2021-	Closed

“Prince George’s County 2024 – 2033 Solid Waste Management Plan”

Facilities	Maryland Grid Coordinates	Size (acres)	Types of solid wastes accepted	Quantities of solid wastes accepted (tonnage)	Ownership	MDE Disposal Permit	Other Permits	Anticipated years of service life remaining.
							GWD-2052. Expiring on 7/6/26	
Sheriff Road Processing and Transfer Station Facility	E-1339471.74, N-452322.87	10.5	C&D	139,720 (CY2021 data, MD Solid Waste Management and Diversion Report)	Private	# 2023-WPT-0218	-	>10 years
Recycle One Processing Facility and Transfer Station	E-1331926.93, N-453530.00	2.85	Source separated C&D	295,328 (CY2021 data, MD Solid Waste Management and Diversion Report)	Private; Owned and operated by Lawrence Street Industries, LLC d/b/a Recycle One	# 2019-WPT-0647. Expiring on August 22, 2024.	-	>10 years
Sun Services, LLC Recycling Facility	E-1340307.95, N-499297.11	4.3	Source separated C&D	144,750(CY2021 data, MD Solid Waste Management and Diversion Report)	Private	# 2016-WPF-0639 Expiring on 3/30/2026.	-	>10 years
Dower House Road Recycling and Processing Facility (To be Constructed)	(NOT BUILT) E-1355602.84, N-416114.88	10	Source separated C&D	Not Applicable	Private	# 2020-WPF-0563 Expiring on 10/26/2025.	-	Not Applicable

A. Recycling

1. Prince George’s County Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)

MRFs are designed to accept and process recyclables for transportation to end markets. Prince George’s County owns and operates such a facility for the purpose of processing recyclables from its single-family curbside collection program and Prince George’s County Public Schools. The facility provides the County with the ability to receive, sort and prepare for market recyclables collected from approximately 181,114 single family homes, as well as servicing the schools, municipalities, and the commercial sector.

Materials now processed at the facility include all paper products such as newspapers and inserts, magazines, paperboard (cereal and cracker boxes), telephone books, hard and soft back books, craft paper bags and gift wrap, catalogs, junk mail and corrugated cardboard, aseptic/gable-top milk and juice cartons, frozen food packaging, glass food and beverage containers, narrow neck and wide mouth food and beverage containers, small plastic flower pots, aluminum and steel cans, empty aerosol cans, aluminum foil and aluminum pie plates and trays.

Construction of the County’s recycling facility was completed in October of 1993. In March of 2007, the County began a modernization project of the facility. The County’s then MRF operator converted the existing structure into a state-of-the-art single-stream processing facility. The modernization allowed the County to change its residential recycling curbside collection from a dual stream collection to a single-stream collection, making recycling much more convenient for County residents and allowed the County to expand acceptable types of materials for recycling. Through advanced technology in use, materials are sorted and separated by the equipment, baled and marketed.

With an additional two (2) balers installed in 2018, the facility can process more than 500 tons of materials per day. A new plastic optical sorter was installed in 2021 at the MRF to further increase the processing capacity and enable sorting plastics by resin type. This leads to an increased volume of plastic materials being captured along with associated revenue.

2. Private MRFs

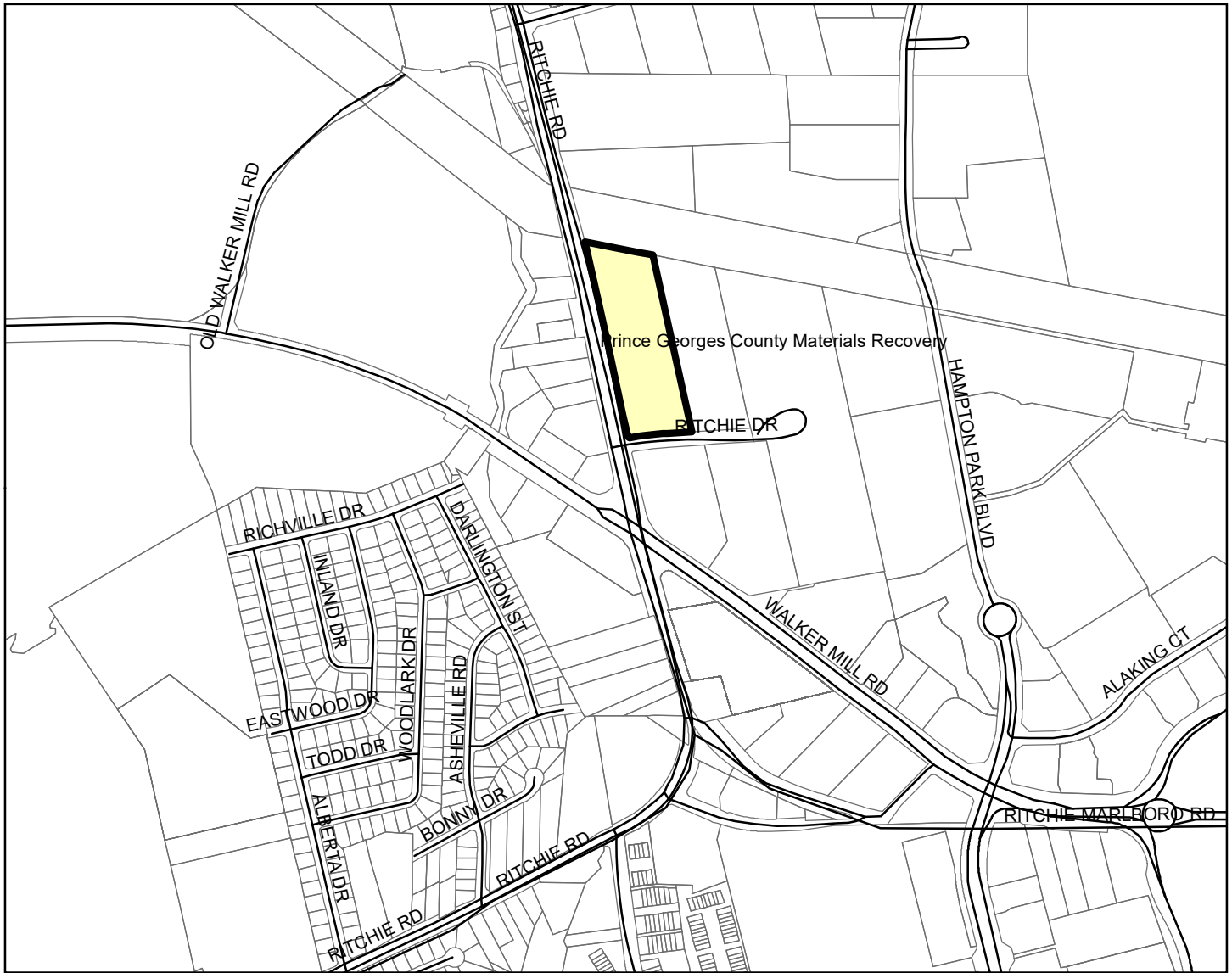
Several private MRFs operate in the County. These facilities must receive an annual license from the County to accept recyclables generated in or out of the County (**Table 3-4**). Along with the annual license application, the facilities must also report the quantity of recyclables received and processed from within the County. The recyclables processed at these MRFs come primarily from the commercial sector. The tonnages reported are used by the County to report the annual recycling rate to the State, as required.

Table 3-4: Licensed Material Recycling Facilities

Encore Recycling, Laurel, MD
GlyEco # 7 Acquisition Corp, Landover, MD
Metro Re-Uz-It, Hyattsville, MD
New Horizons, Cheverly, MD



Map 3-2 Prince George's County Materials Recycling Facility

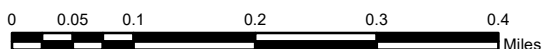
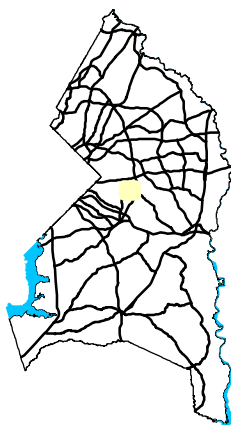


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Streets



Ritchie Road
Recycling Facility



For: 2024-2033 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan

Created: 2023

All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State
Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American
Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

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B. Organics

1. Prince George’s County Organics Composting Facility (PGCOCF)

Organic waste is a valuable resource in Prince George’s County. The Department of the Environment has established the necessary infrastructures to capture organic materials from the waste stream. The Prince George’s County Organic Compost Facility (PGCOCF) is one of the most advanced compost facilities on the East Coast and can process over 100,000 tons of material annually from residential, commercial and institutional sources. Its main compost products called “Leafgro” and “Leafgro Gold” are sold commercially. To sustain the operation of the facility commercial entities are charged a tip fee. Additionally, County contracted haulers collect food and yard waste from the residents weekly. Recently, the rollout for the residential food waste collection program was completed with about 165,000 carts and kitchen pails distributed as well as outreach materials. The plan is to continue education and outreach efforts to encourage more residents to participate in the compost collection service; particularly to divert food scraps.

This County-owned facility is located in Upper Marlboro, Maryland and has been operated by the Maryland Environmental Service (MES) as a yard trim composting facility since 1991. Food scraps composting was added to the operation during 2013. A major scale up of the facility was completed in 2018.

The OCF processed 61,505 total tons of organic material; 52% of the total inbound tonnage came from residential sources (2022 Recycling Report). Approximately 45,013 tons of vegetative yard trim are processed in 2022 (2022 Composting Facility Permit Annual Report). This includes leaves, brush and grass clippings. Materials collected curbside from County residents and delivered from private landscapers and contractors are accepted for processing. Some material is also received from local municipalities.

In addition, the facility processed approximately 16,491 tons of food scraps in 2022 (2022 Composting Facility Permit Annual Report).

In 2022, MES marketed a total of 24,983 tons of usable compost products to retailers. The two types of products created onsite are LeafGro and LeafGro Gold. The County site produced 8,075 tons of Leaf Gro and 16,908 tons of LeafGro Gold.

With the direct assistance of the RRD, the Prince George’s County Public School System is piloting a food waste composting program in twelve (12) pilot schools with funding support from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Recently, the pilot project was expanded to add an additional 12 schools. The plan is to expand the coverage of schools until such time that the program covers all 206 public schools and institutionalize food waste recovery. All these efforts have contributed to reducing organic waste being disposed of at the landfill and reduce methane emission in the process. To close the loop in food waste management, RRD continues to apply for grant funding to procure an electric trash truck that will transport food waste from the pilot public schools to the compost facility. Zero-emission transport of food waste will demonstrate RRD’s resolve in reducing GHG emissions from the public school system.

Ongoing work continues to communicate with businesses and institutions in the County to divert food waste to the PGCOCF.

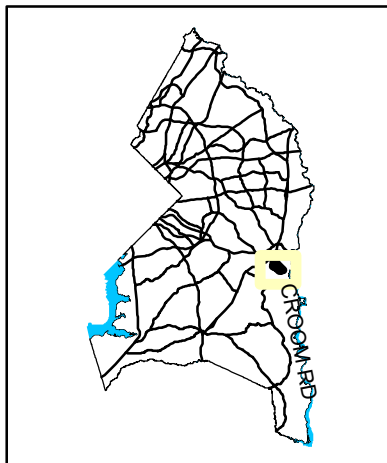


Map 3-3 Prince George's County Organics Composting Facility



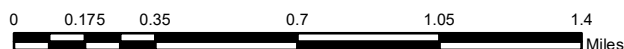
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- Streets
- OCF



For: 2024-2033 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan

Created: 2023



All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

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2. City of College Park Composting Facility

The City of College Park compost facility is located at 9217 51st Avenue College Park and has been operated by the City of College Park Department of Public Works (DPW) as a yard trim facility since 1996. The College Park compost facility is a Tier 1 facility that only accepts leaves and yard trim that are collected curbside by College Park DPW from City of College Park neighborhoods. The facility also accepts leaves from about eight other nearby municipalities. There are no current plans to accept other feedstock types.

During FY2023, feed stocks included leaves (1,656 tons) from the City of College Park, leaves from other local municipalities (1,831 tons) and grass clippings and other soft yard trim (486 tons) from the City of College Park only. In FY2023, about 3,973 tons of leaves and yard trim were composted utilizing the windrow method. Compost is available for sale, in bulk only, to the public. The MDE renewed the permit on 6/2/2021 for the continued operation of the facility.

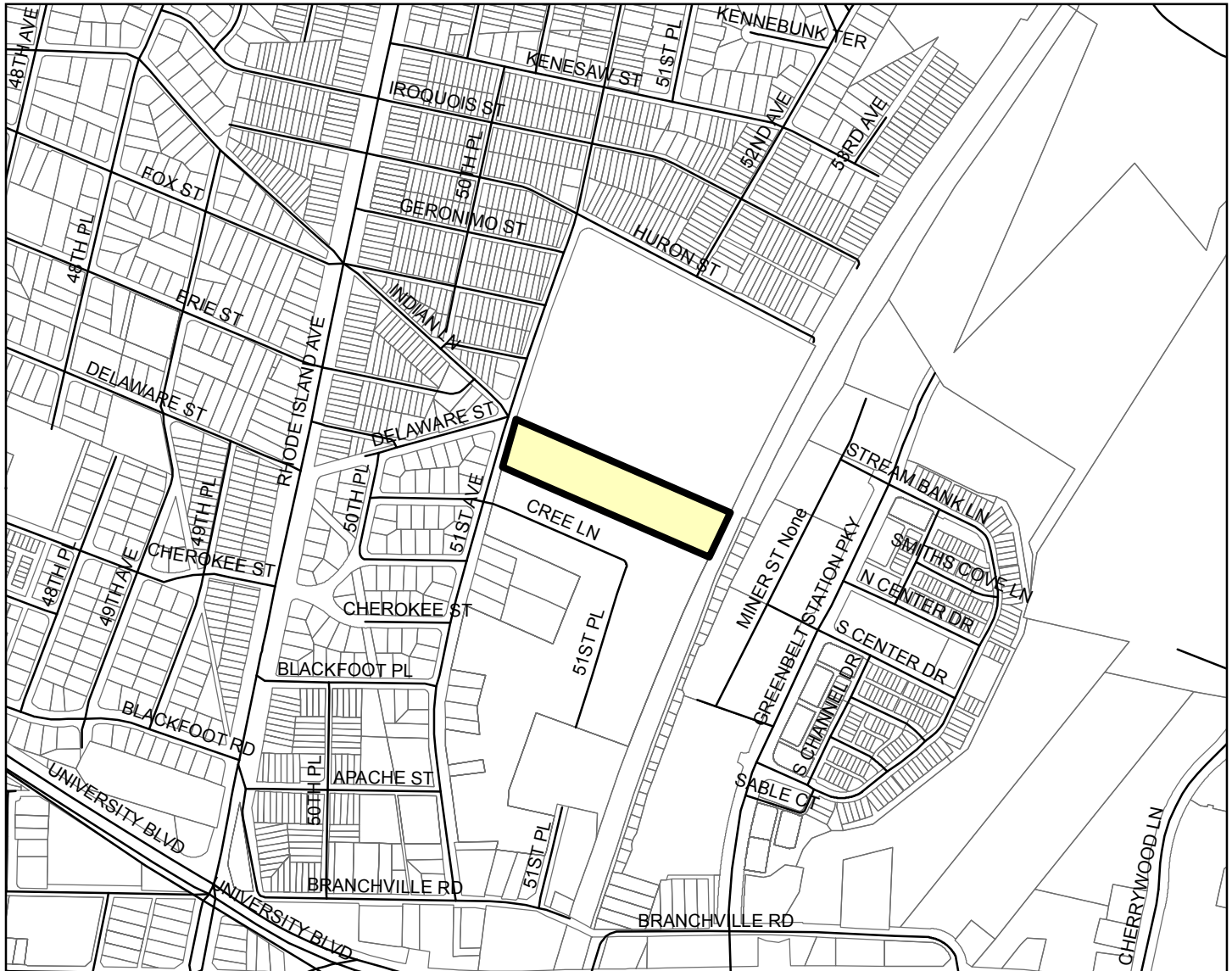
In addition to the composting program the city also collects woody vegetative waste from City residents and processes this material into wood mulch, which is available for sale to the public. Approximately 2,000 cubic yards of woody brush material are processed annually.



Map 3-4 College Park Composting Facility

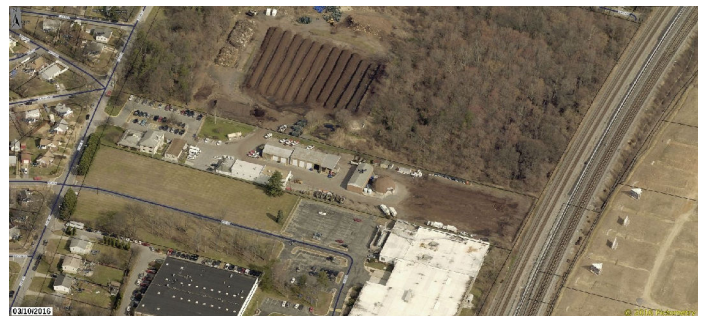
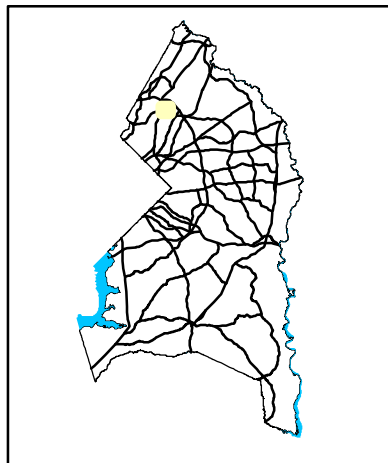


Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive



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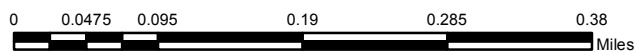
- Streets
- College Park Composting Facility



Map Coordinates = 38.718237, -76.819062

For: 2024-2033 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan

Created: 2023



All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

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C. Convenience Centers (Drop-off Sites)

The County operates two residential Convenience Centers for recyclables and solid waste. Residents may drop off materials as specified below.

1. Brown Station Road Public Convenience Center (Drop-off), Brown Station Road Public Container Pad & Recycling Area
 - Address: 3501 Brown Station Road, Upper Marlboro.
 - Permit: covered by the BSRSL permits.
 - Accepted waste stream:
 - Residential/household trash
 - Residential/household recycling and cardboard
 - Large rigid plastic
 - Grass/brush
 - Leaves/limbs
 - Oil/antifreeze
 - Batteries
 - Metal
 - Durable medical equipment
 - Unacceptable Items
 - Bulk trash
 - Building materials
 - Car parts
2. Missouri Avenue Solid Waste Acceptance & Recycling Center
 - Address: 2701 Missouri Avenue, Cheltenham.
 - Permit: 1) Oil Operations permit #2023-OPT-27072; and 2) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit that is part of MDE issued industrial permit #12SW2466.
 - Accepted Waste Stream:
 - Residential/household trash
 - Residential/household recycling and cardboard
 - Large rigid plastic
 - Oil/antifreeze
 - Unaccepted Waste Stream:

- Bulk trash
- Grass/brush
- Leaves/limbs
- Batteries
- Building materials
- Car parts
- Metal
- Tires
- Paint
- Wood/lumber

In addition, numerous businesses in the County also accept various items for recycling and or reuse (**Appendix J**).

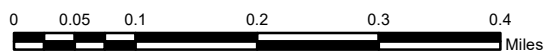
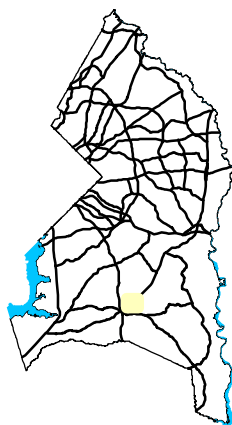


Map 3-5 Missouri Avenue Solid Waste Acceptance and Recycling Center



Legend

- Streets
- Missouri Avenue Convenience Center



For: 2024-2033 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan

Created: 2023

All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

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D. C&D Processing and Transfer Facilities

Three privately owned Construction/Demolition (C&D) and Transfer Facilities within the County accept C&D debris, asphalt, tires, soil, lumber, concrete, land clearing debris and scrap metal.

Table 5-1: Prince George’s County Projected Acceptance at Construction and Demolition (C & D) Facilities

Name	2021 Total Accepted Tons	2024 Total Accepted Tons	2027 Projected Tons	2030 Projected Tons	2033 Projected Tons
Sheriff Rd Processing & Transfer Station, Fairmont Heights	139,720	141,047	141,936	143,270	144,603
Recycle One Processing Facility and Transfer Station, Hyattsville, MD.	295,328	298,134	300,012	302,832	305,648
Sun Services Processing and Recycling Center, Beltsville, MD	144,750	146,125	147,046	148,428	149,808

A fourth facility, Dower House Road Recycling and Processing Facility, is proposed and permitted but has not been built.

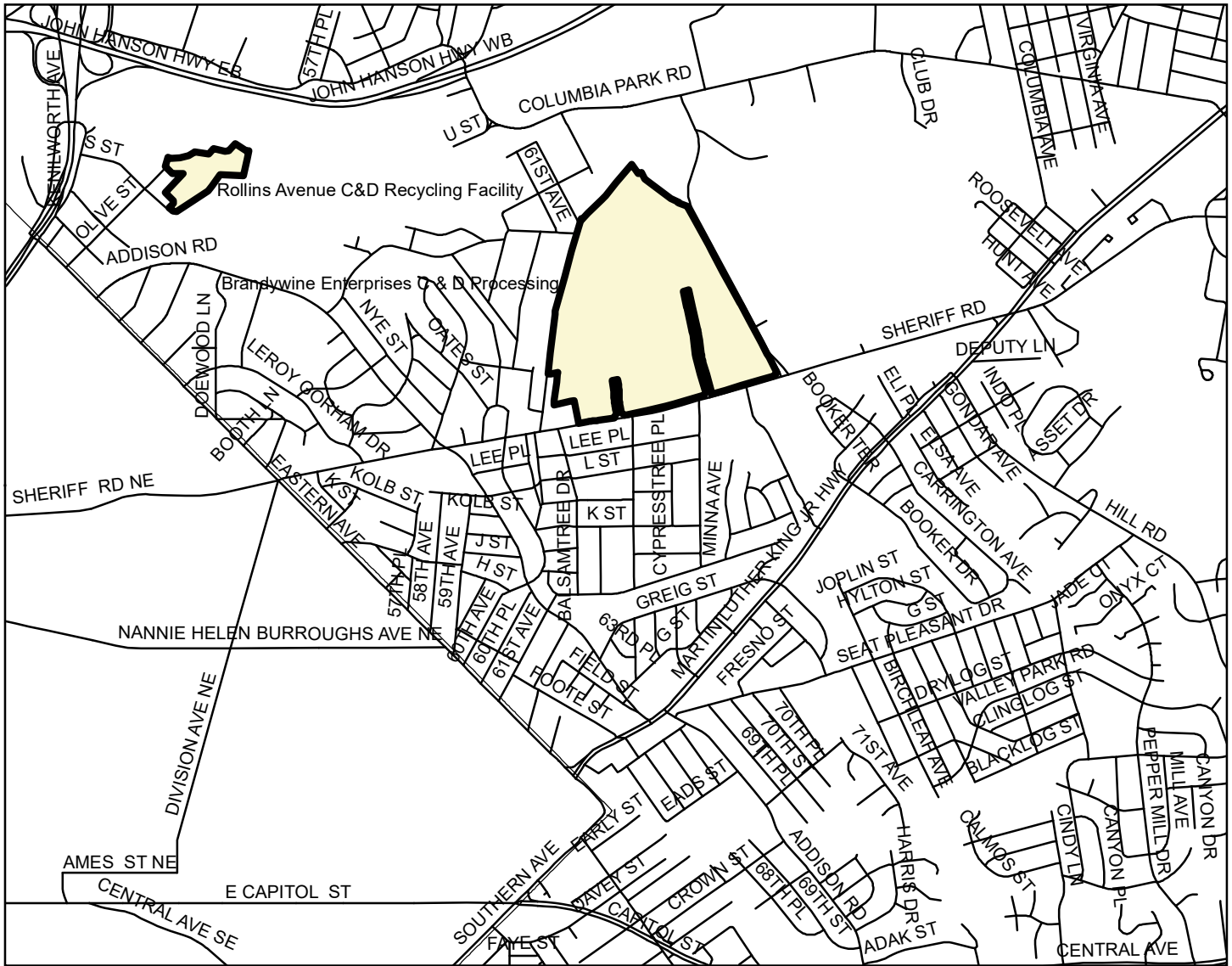
1. Sheriff Road Processing and Transfer Station Facility

A privately owned and operated Construction and Demolition (C&D) Processing Facility is located on Sheriff Road and processes and recycles material resulting from construction and demolition activities.

The processing of construction and demolition materials must take place within an enclosed building. This facility must meet a minimum goal of 20 percent recycling. It must keep a log, which lists the types of materials processed, the point of origin for materials received at the facility, the destination of materials leaving the facility as well as the driver’s license number and license plate number for each truck entering the facility. An annual report shall be submitted to DoE that includes this information as well as statistics on the percentage of materials recycled at the facility.

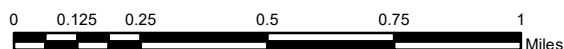


Map 3-6 Sheriff Road Processing and Transfer Station Facility



Legend

- Streets
- Sheriff Road Processing and Transfer Station



For: 2024-2033 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan

Created: 2023

All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

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2. Recycle One Processing Facility and Transfer Station

Constructed in 2010, Recycle One is privately owned and operated C&D processing facility and transfer station. This facility may accept municipal solid waste generated in Prince George’s County and source separated materials from construction or demolition of structures.

Specifically, the facility accepts wood, concrete brick, paper used in packaging, cardboard, plastics, gypsum wall board, ceiling materials, nonferrous metal and asphalt, land clearing debris, household appliances and white goods (provided that any refrigerant is removed from the appliances before processing and handled in accordance with Section 608 of the federal Clean Air Act) and friable asbestos waste (provided that the material that is received is packaged and labeled pursuant to COMAR 26.11.21.08A requirements and managed per applicable laws).

All incoming loads are weighed and inspected to ensure only acceptable materials are delivered. The materials are sorted on site and sent to the market. Wood is ground on site.

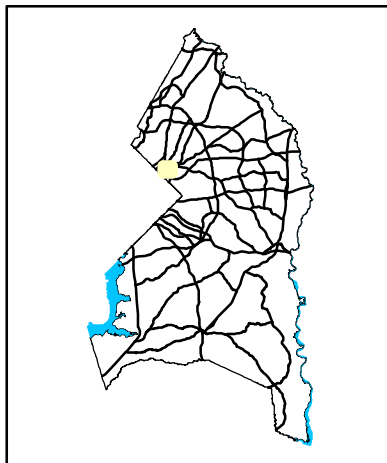


Map 3-7 Recycle One Processing Facility & Transfer Station



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- Streets
- Recycle One Processing Facility and Transfer Station

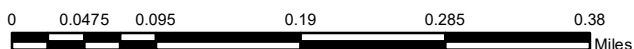


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Map Coordinates = 38.931934, -76.935875

For: 2024-2033 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan

Created: 2023



All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

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3. Sun Services, LLC Recycling Facility

The Sun Services, LLC Recycling Facility is a privately owned facility located at 11210 Somerset Avenue and Old Baltimore Pike in Beltsville.

The facility only accepts source-separated materials from construction or demolition of structures, including wood, metal, cardboard, shingles, masonry, and drywall. The facility may not accept MSW, putrescible wastes (other than wood), mattresses, tires (unless licensed by the State as a tire recycling facility), liquids, paint, paint thinner, tar creosote, adhesives, animal carcasses, septage, biosolids, yard trim, controlled hazardous substances, compressed gas cylinder, drums or tanks that have held hazardous materials, shock sensitive materials or explosives.

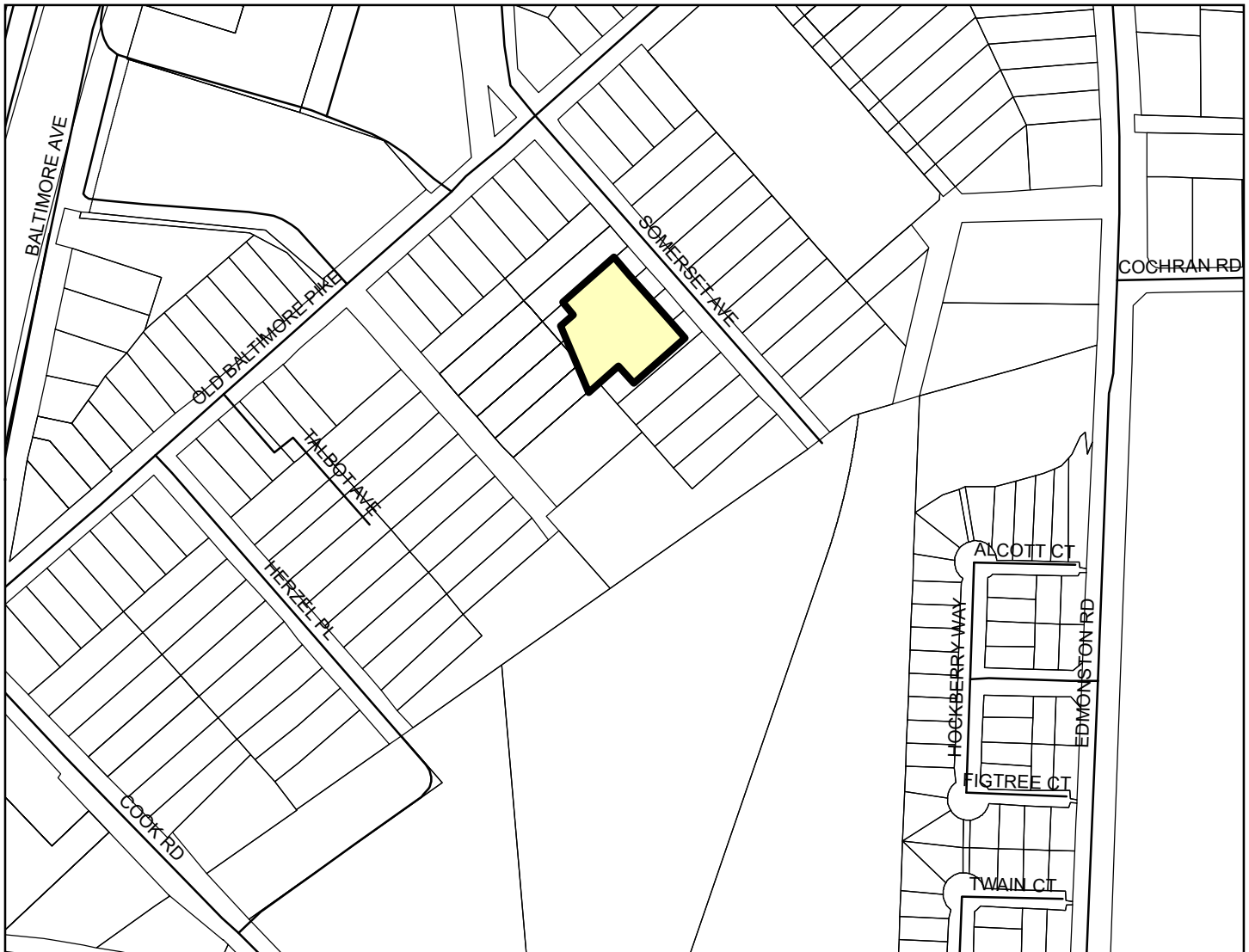
All incoming debris is weighed and inspected to ensure that only acceptable materials are delivered and deposited inside of the wholly enclosed building for sorting. Recyclable materials will be separated and shipped off-site for reuse. Up to 85% of the materials are expected to be recycled. A dust suppression system is utilized inside the approximately 20,000 sq.ft. building.

Truck traffic to and from the facility is routed through Powder Mill Road during hours of operation.

The site includes storm water management water quality controls for 100% of the site impervious area. Storm water management techniques include porous pavement within the parking stall areas and landscaped bio-retention swales within the buffer areas.

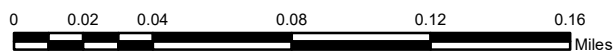
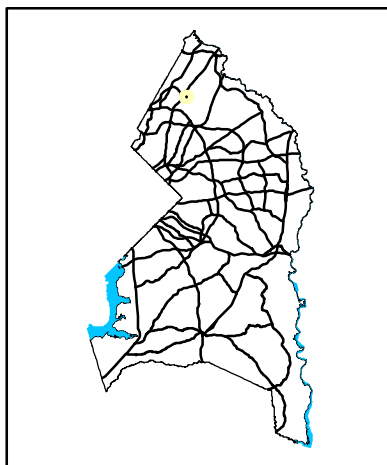


Map 3-8 Sun Services, LLC Recycling Facility



Legend

- Streets
- Sun Services LLC



For: 2024-2033 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan

Created: 2023

All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

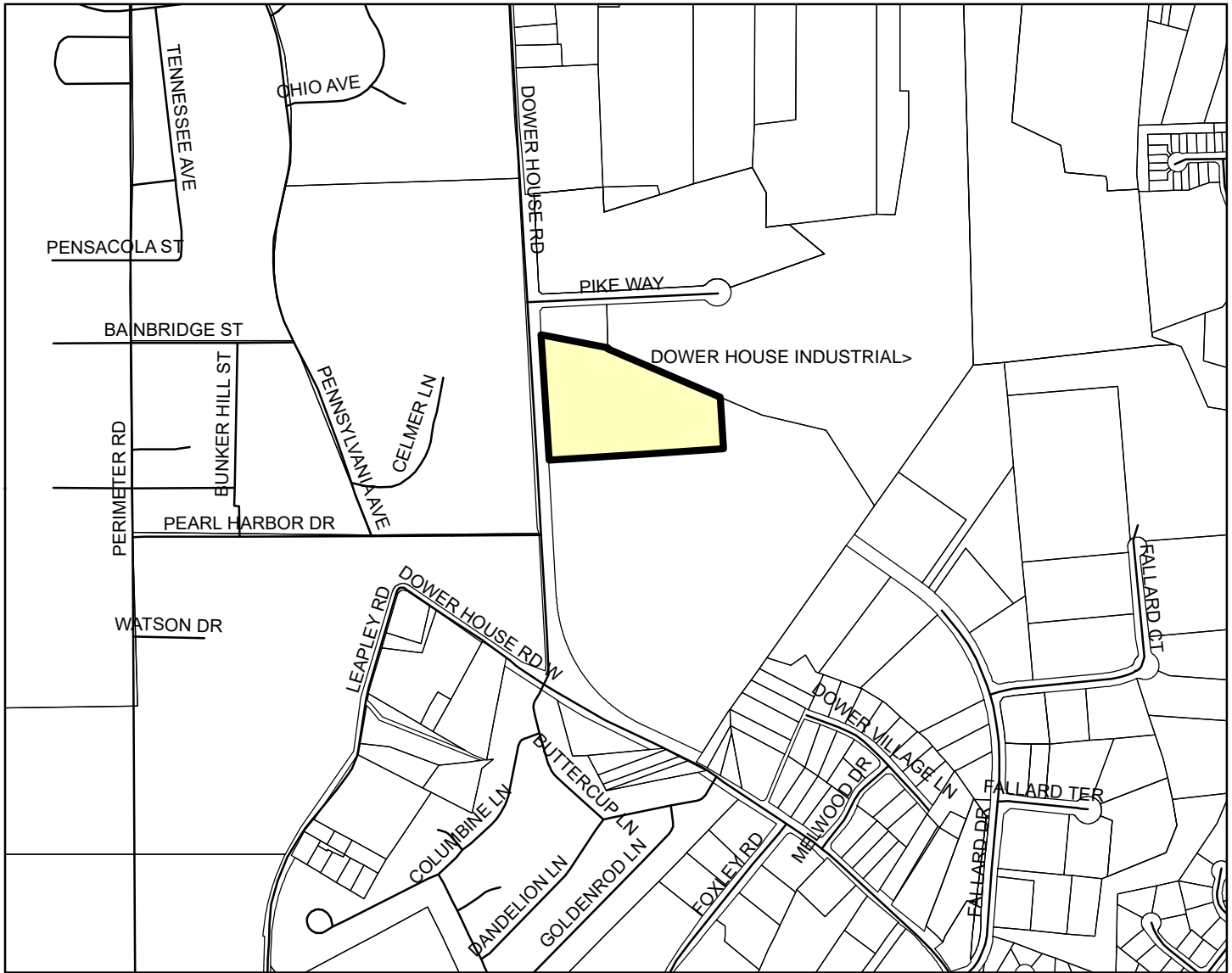
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4. Dower House Road Recycling and Processing Facility (Proposed)



The Dower House Processing Facility is currently permitted and will become a privately-owned, construction and demolition material recycling facility to be constructed on a ten-acre parcel located on Dower House Road, south of Pennsylvania Avenue. The facility will only accept source-separated materials, such as wood, concrete, brick, paper used in packaging, cardboard, plastics, and gypsum wallboard, ceiling tiles and nonferrous metal and asphalt, from construction or demolition of structures. The facility may not accept municipal solid waste, putrescible wastes other than wood, mattresses, tires (unless licensed by the State as a tire recycling facility), liquids, paint, paint thinner, tar, creosote, adhesives, animal carcasses, septage, biosolids, yard trim, medical waste, asbestos, radioactive material, hazardous waste, controlled hazardous substances, compressed gas cylinders, drums or tanks that have held hazardous materials, shock sensitive materials and explosives.

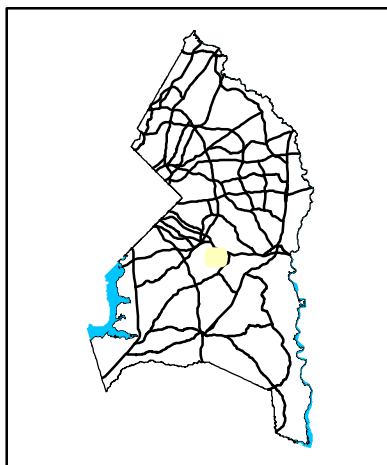


Map 3-9 Dowerhouse Road Recycling and Processing Facility

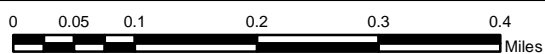


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-  Streets
-  Dowerhouse Road Recycling and Processing Facility



Map Coordinates = 38.809316, -76.847620



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All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

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E. Land Clearing and Demolition Debris

Subtitle 21-126 of the Prince George’s County Code and Section 9-210(b) and (3) of the Environment Article regulate the disposal of materials in a rubblefill. There is currently one operating rubblefill (the Ritchie Land Reclamation Limited Partnership Facility) within the County. The Brandywine Rubblefill has been closed since 2001.

1. Ritchie Land Reclamation Limited Partnership Facility

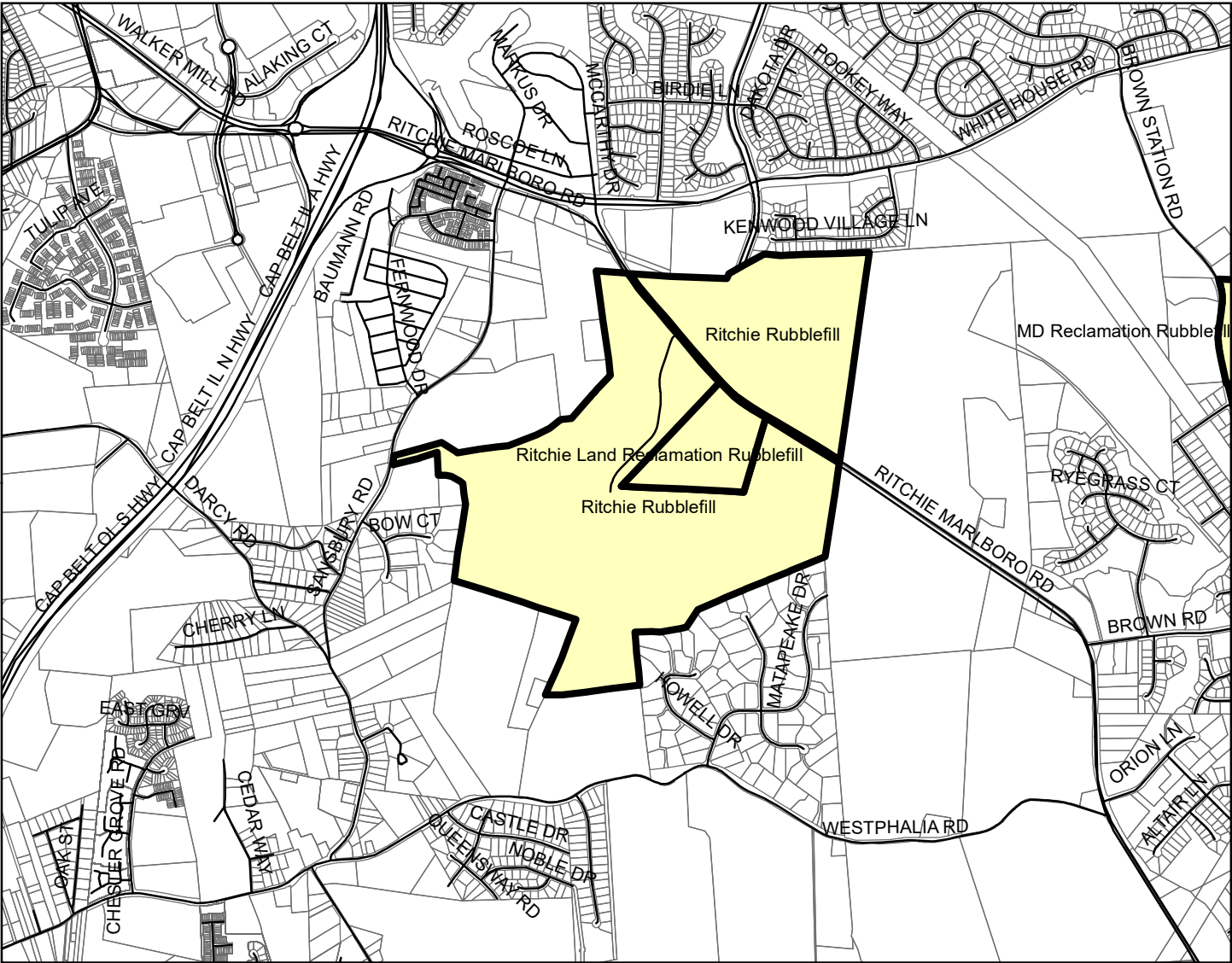
The facility comprises approximately 289 acres located on the west side of Ritchie Marlboro Road, approximately 3,000 feet south of its intersection with White House Road.

The ongoing work consists in the placing in a controlled manner of fill comprised of construction or building demolition rubble, including both irreducible inert materials (concrete, rock, brick) as well as materials subject to decay (such as lumber, root material, brush, tree limbs and stumps).

The latest permitted expansion will extend the height of the rubblefill from its present elevation of approximately 320’ to an ultimate elevation of 372’ amsl. This additional expansion, designated as Phase III on the Site Plan for Special Exception 4771, will encompass an area of approximately 69 acres and will accommodate an additional fill volume of approximately 3.5 million cubic yards beyond the approximately 7.6 million cubic yards remaining from the previously approved plan. Under the Phase III expansion, fill operations have been permitted to continue until 2045.

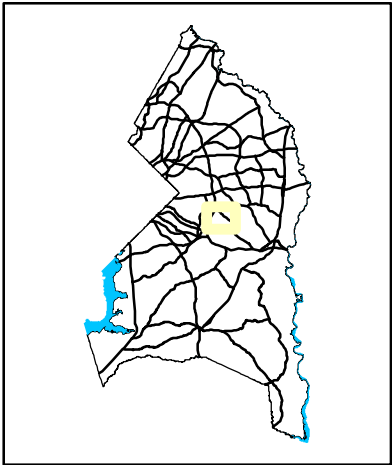


Map 3-10 Ritchie Land Reclamation
Limited Partnership Facility



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- Streets
- Ritchie Rubbblefill



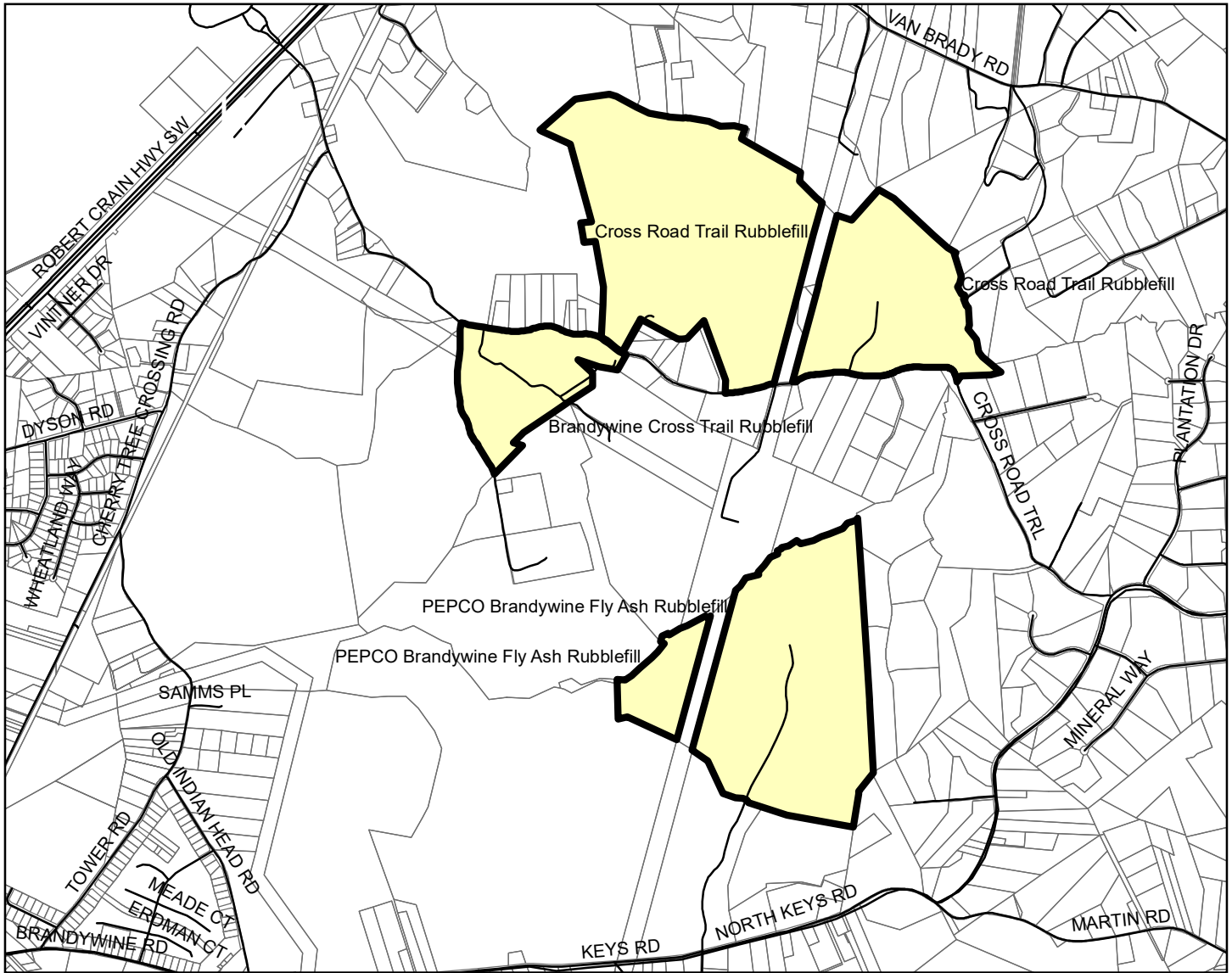
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2. Brandywine Rubblefill (Closed)

The Brandywine Rubblefill has been closed since 2001 and capped in accordance with Maryland Department of Environment requirements for landfill closure. The cap is made up of impervious and low permeable materials which will restrict the infiltration of rainfall and/or stormwater runoff through the buried waste, thereby minimizing the potential for leachate creation and discharge into the surrounding groundwater and/or surface water. MDE approved the cap system and the rubblefill is currently in a post-closure care and maintenance period, which includes continued ground and surface monitoring, gas monitoring, and maintenance of the slopes and stormwater management.



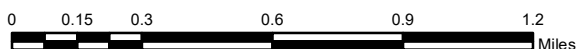
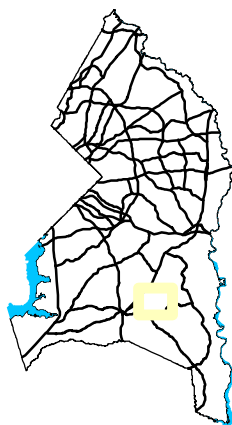
Map 3-11 Brandywine Rubblefill



Legend

— Streets

 Brandywine Rubblefill



For: 2024-2033 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan

Created: 2023

All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

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F. Landfill

Prince George’s County presently relies on Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill (BSRSL) to dispose of municipal solid waste which cannot be otherwise diverted. The Sandy Hill Creative Disposal Project (Sandy Hill Landfill) ceased accepting waste in the summer of 2000. The locations of these landfills and the other waste acceptance facilities are shown on maps.

Development of any other new facilities is governed by the County’s Zoning Ordinance and this TYSWP.

1. Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill (BSRSL)

BSRSL provides a collections site for residential household hazardous wastes and electronics, white goods, scrap metal, carpet and carpet padding and discarded tires, while holding a Secondary Tire Collections Facility permit with the State. This waste is properly managed and subsequently removed for off-site handling. A collection site is provided for yard trim material that is received on Saturdays when the OCF is closed and then transports these materials to the OCF where it is composted.

The facility does not accept acids, automobiles, caustics, whole metal drums and tanks, explosives, pesticides, paints (except dried latex paint), poisons, radioactive materials, scrap tires, septage, infectious medical waste, liquids or materials containing free liquids of any type. In addition, petroleum waste or petroleum contaminated soils (otherwise characterized as hazardous waste) are not accepted.

The facility is located approximately two miles northwest of the Town of Upper Marlboro, began operation in 1968 and is owned and operated by the County. The facility currently serves as the primary waste acceptance facility for the County. The site boundary increased to 850 acres in 1979 after the acquisition of Barger Tract, which provided a source of earthen borrow material for daily and intermediate cover. Additional land was also purchased to enhance buffer zones and provide an area source of local soil-borrow, which increased the size of the property to approximately 1,450 acres.

BSRSL consists of a closed Area “A” (approximately 150-acre waste footprint) active “Area B” (approximate 134-acre waste footprint) and a proposed section Area “C” (proposed 217-acre waste footprint). While Area “C” is proposed to be located between Areas A and B the facility’s permit application also increases the maximum waste elevation approximately 40-ft vertical from 210 feet (ft) above mean sea level (amsl) to 250 ft amsl. A public hearing regarding the expansion of Area “C” was held in March 2023 and the permit is now pending approval.

The total tonnage of waste materials received at the during the last three years within active Area B is approximately 386,000 tons per year and is summarized in **Table 3-5**.

Area “B” is RCRA compliant and comprises 11 waste disposal cells with the first cell (cell 9) going into service in June of 1992. The disposal cells are equipped with inter-connected leachate collection, conveyance, storage, and pretreatment systems that discharge a maximum of approximately 46,000 gallons per day to the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC Water) Western Branch Water Resource Reclamation Facility (WRRF).

The Leachate Pretreatment Facility utilizes an aerobic Sequencing Batch Reactor (with anaerobic potential) to pre-treat leachate to prescribed levels dictated by the discharge permit issued by WSSC Water.

Table 3-5 Solid Waste Tonnage Received at Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill

Calendar Year	2020	2021	2022
Total Managed	340,088.00	384,862.00	384,986.00
Total Diverted	1,400.00	1,420.00	1,254.00
Total Waste Received	341,488.00	386,282.00	386,240.00

MDE approves a refuse disposal that is progressively renewed every five years and the landfill now operates pursuant to State Permit 2020-WMF-0589 through March 18, 2026.

Both Areas A and B are provided with active landfill gas collection and control systems comprised of vertical extraction wells (235 total), horizontal collectors, condensate traps and sumps, and gas collection piping. The active system is expanded in phases pursuant to MDE regulatory and facility Permit requirements. Future Phase C will also be provided with active LFG system which will become an integral part of the facility’s entire LFGCCS.

Beneficial Re-use of LFG

The County’s Department of Corrections (DoC) facility was the initial end user of LFG exported from BSRSL and designed with a 2.4-megawatt electrical power system which utilizes a dual-fuel boiler system (LFG primary and Fuel Oil secondary). LFG is transported from BSRSL to the DoC facility via an approximately 2.5-mile-long pipeline.

The County then expanded its beneficial reuse by adding a 4.2-megawatt LFG to Energy facility at the BSRSL, which exports power to the electrical grid; and exports LFG to two boilers located with the Landfill Garage and two additional boilers at the DoC (combined total 6 boilers).

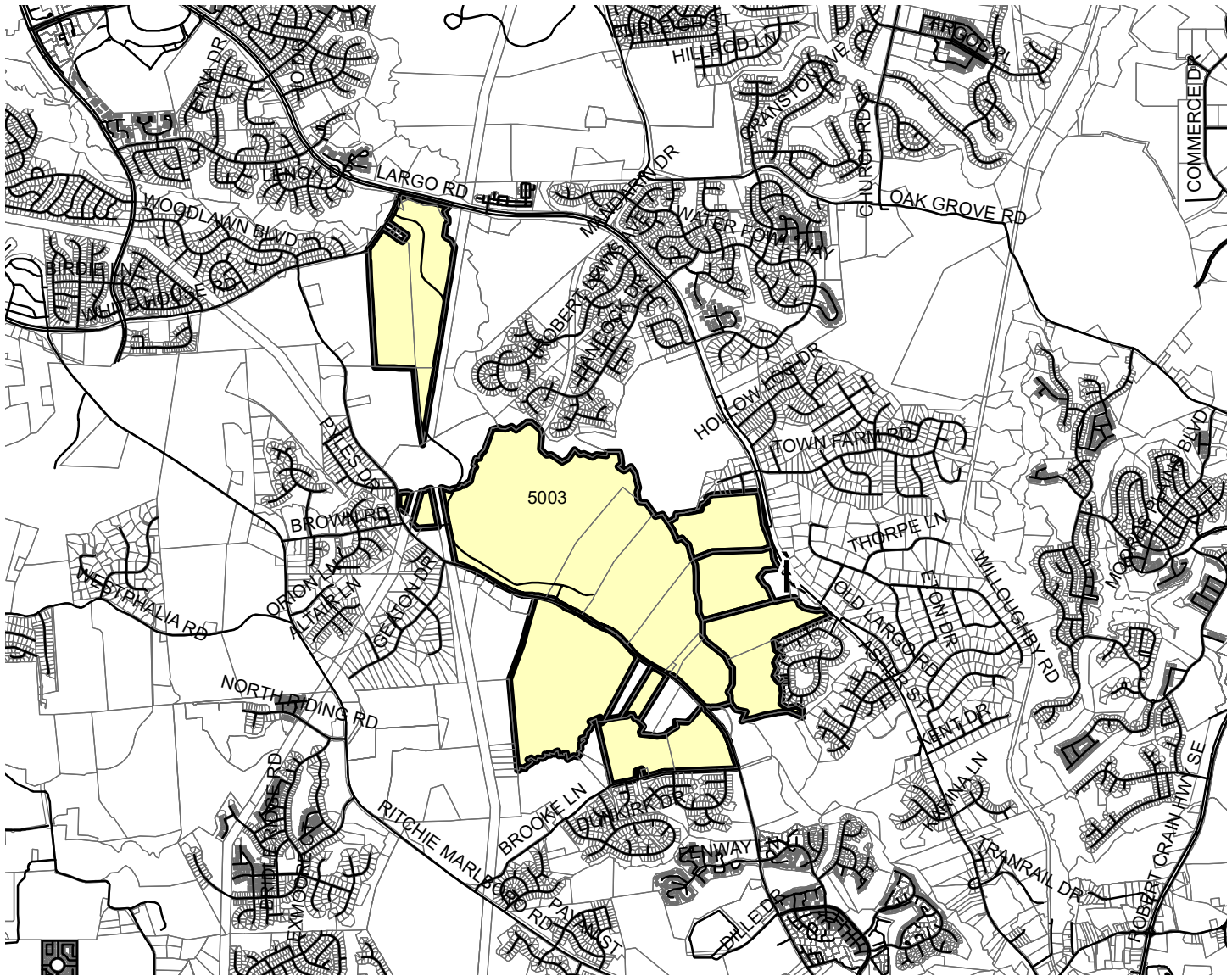
In the meantime, the LFG pipeline extended its useful life expectancy and was decommissioned in March 2019. It will remain out of service until replacement which must be coordinated with future Area C. Future expansion of Area C is anticipated to add approximately 10-megawatt to peak generating capacity by year 2079 and continue electrical power generation through approximately year 2100.

When the gas pipeline from the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill (BSRSL) to the County’s Department of Corrections (DoC) was decommissioned due to leaks and aging of the infrastructure, the County began the process of having a new pipeline designed. Simultaneously, DoE/RRD has been exploring options on how to best utilize the LFG in addition to or aside from supplying electricity to the DoC. The goal is to identify the best methods that will benefit the County in terms of environmental benefits, costs and revenues. As such, a Request for Information (RFI) in July 2023 was issued to interested parties to identify viable options on how to best use the methane generated from the BSRSL. Submissions were received and proposals

ranged from LFG to renewable natural gas, LFG to electricity or LFG to fuel projects. An analysis of the data and proposals are ongoing with plans of developing a Request for Proposal (RFP) to best meet the needs of the County.

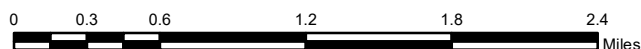
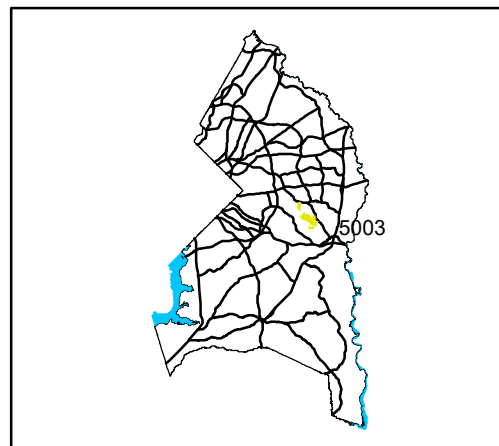


Map 3-12 Prince George's County Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill



Legend

- Streets
- Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill



For: 2024-2033 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan

Created: 2023

All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

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2. Sandy Hill Landfill (Closed)

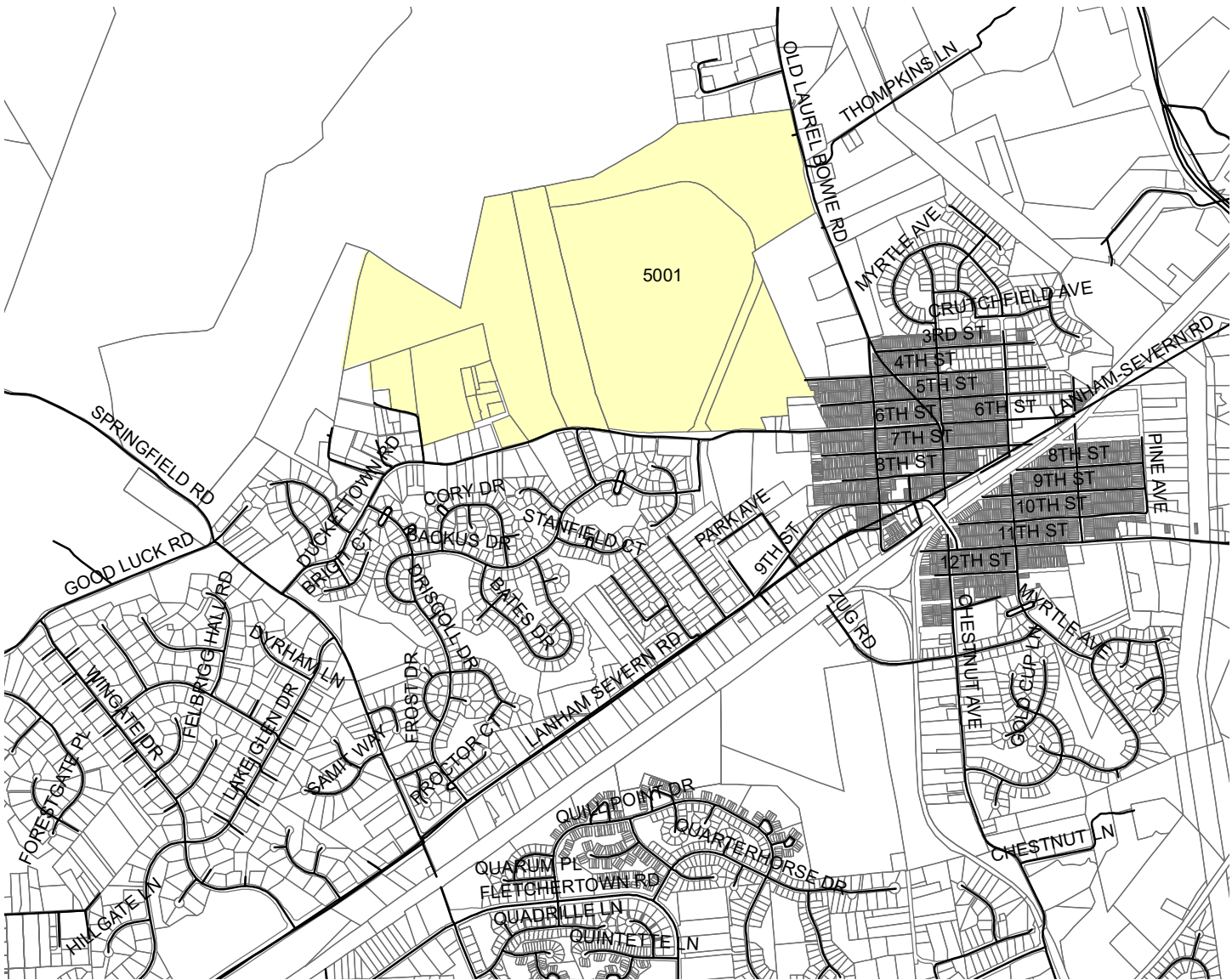
The Sandy Hill Landfill was closed and entered into post-closure care and maintenance period beginning August 6, 2012.

The facility is equipped with a landfill gas collection and control system comprised of vertical LFG extraction wells interconnected via primary and secondary gas collection piping and control valves. Vacuum pressure is delivered to the wellfield via blower station equipped with bypass flare. Currently, LFG which is withdrawn from the waste mass is delivered via compressor and pipeline to the adjacent National Aeronautics and Space Administration’s (NASA) Goddard Space Flight Center located in Greenbelt Maryland via an operating agreement with Toro Energy, LLC.

This has been a successful collaborative effort and the County expects the project to be viable for several more years.

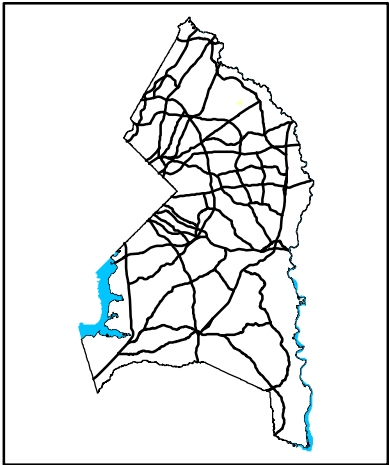


Map 3-13 Sandy Hill Landfill



Legend

- Streets
- Sandy Hill Landfill



	For: 2024-2033 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan	Created: 2023
	All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.	T:_ENV\PrinceGeorgeCounty\

G. Hazardous Substances

Two hazardous waste storage facilities are located in the County: one Federal facility, Adelphi Laboratories and a State facility at the University of Maryland. These facilities only accept, and store controlled hazardous substances generated by the institution. This material is then collected by State-permitted haulers for disposal and/or treatment outside of the County.

CHAPTER IV

ASSESSMENT OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

I. Introduction

An assessment of County needs with respect to extending, altering, or modifying existing solid waste disposal systems beyond the planning period must consider the County’s physical characteristics, water quality and areas of critical concern. Considerations must also be made for County growth patterns, land availability and use, and Federal, State and local laws, which have been addressed previously in Chapters I and II.

Based on population and waste generation projections, the systems and facilities described in this Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan (TYSWP) are generally adequate for this planning period. While several new projects may be considered by the County and one municipality, the projects are small scale, and are not significant enough for constraints concerning the establishments of solid waste facilities to be imposed upon them.

The following Parts II through VII provide an inventory of existing conditions and assessment of programs in the County:

- Part II discusses the physical characteristics of the County and potential impacts on siting and management of the County’s solid waste system.
- Part III provides an evaluation of the current source reduction and recycling programs.
- Part IV describes public outreach and education efforts.
- Part V describes the handling of Asbestos.
- Part VI discusses the County’s Emergency Response Plan
- Part VII discusses the siting criteria of three potential facilities which may be considered in this planning period.

II. Physical Characteristics of Prince George’s County

Physical characteristics of Prince George’s County must be assessed prior to the planning of solid waste system infrastructures. This section discusses the following physical characteristics: topography, soils, geology, location, aquifers, wetlands, surface waters, water quality, incompatible land use, planned long-term growth pattern, and areas of critical concerns.

A. Topography

The northern part of the Coastal Plain in Prince George’s County is gently rolling and has broad valleys, and the rest is a partly low plateau that extends into Charles County. In the central part of the County, this plateau is nearly level to gently sloping, but near the Patuxent

and Potomac Rivers, it is cut by V-shaped valleys that have short, steep slopes. Old alluvial terraces border the Patuxent and Potomac Rivers. Elevations range from sea level along the lower reaches of the major rivers to 365 feet in the northern part of the County.

Slopes of 15 percent or greater comprise almost 43,000 acres or 14 percent of the total area in the County (**Appendix K**). Due to the instability and amount of earthwork that would be needed to stabilize these slopes, these areas pose severe constraints for developing a solid waste management infrastructure. A map of the steep slopes within the County can be found in the appendix.

B. Soils

Important soil factors influencing the location and eventual construction of solid waste acceptance facilities include permeability, drainage characteristics, erodibility, presence of high-water tables, and texture. Specifically, these factors will influence potential leachate problems, foundation stability and suitability for earthmoving, landfill cover, and road construction.

Different soil types within the County can be found in **Appendix K**.

C. Geology

Geologic conditions may directly influence land use planning and specifically the siting of new facilities. The information obtained from the County’s geology aids in determining the ability of a particular soil type to support a proposed building site, and the potential for seepage of ground water pollutants.

Prince George’s County is generally situated in the physiographic province called the Atlantic Coastal Plain, but a small area along the Montgomery County line is in the Piedmont province. The Piedmont is underlain by crystalline rocks of the pre-Cambrian age. The piedmont is gently rolling to hilly and moderately dissected by broad, shallow valleys. The Atlantic Coastal Plain is underlain by unconsolidated deposits of gravel, sand, silt and clay that range in age from Cretaceous in the northern part of the County to Holocene in the floodplains. The major geologic information in the County includes the Patuxent, Patapsco, Magothy, Aquia, Calvert and Nanjemoy, and Arundel Clay formation.

Different geology formations of Prince George’s County and a map of them can be found in **Appendix L**.

D. Aquifers

The major ground water resources of Prince George’s County are the aquifers of the Patuxent, Patapsco, Magothy, and the Aquia Formations and the deposits of Pliocene and Pleistocene age.

Different aquifer formations of Prince George’s County can be found in **Appendix M**.

E. Wetlands

The primary goal of the County continues to be avoidance and minimization of disturbance to existing wetlands. Wetland banks are beneficial because they establish large managed wetland sites rather than numerous random sites, and because the wetlands are in place and functioning prior to the occurrence of wetland impacts. The wetlands banks are to be used only when wetland impacts are unavoidable.

In 1995, Prince George’s County received joint Federal/State approval for its wetland banking project. The project allows the establishment of wetland banks in 11 watersheds of the County. Wetland banks are wetlands designed and constructed by the County and used to compensate for wetlands lost because of projects constructed by County agencies, such as the Department of Public Works and Transportation, the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission and DoE.

F. Surface Waters

All surface waters within the County are divided into either the Potomac or Patuxent watersheds. Within these watersheds, the surface waters are further classified by the State Department of the Environment, under Code of Maryland Regulations 26.08.02, according to water quality standards and permissible water usage. The four water use classes established by these Regulations are as follows:

1. Class 1 – Water contact recreation, aquatic life, and water supply.
2. Class 2 – Shellfish harvesting waters.
3. Class 3 – Natural trout waters; and
4. Class 4 – Recreational trout waters.

Nearly all surface waters of the County are classified as Class 1 waters. The exceptions are a small portion of the Paint Branch above the Capital Beltway, which is classified as Class 3, and the Northeast Branch above the East-West Highway, which is classified as Class 4. Although the State has declared the Patuxent River below Ferry’s Point as Class 2 waters, that portion of the river within Prince George’s County does not currently, and probably never will, support large scale commercial shellfish harvesting. Prince George’s County’s watershed delineation and generalized floodplains, and the maps of watershed and floodplains are depicted in **Appendix M**.

G. Water Quality

Major concerns for water pollution from solid waste management activities include ground and surface pollution from leachate, runoff, and wastewater discharges. These concerns are leading to more stringent leachate attenuation and water quality monitoring requirements. The ability to conform to these requirements will influence the establishment of any new acceptance facility. Rigorous groundwater and surface water quality monitoring takes place at

both County’s landfills to enable early detection of potential environmental impacts if a release of pollutants were to occur.

H. Incompatible Land Use

RRD will continue to establish facilities that comply with local land use regulations and are socially acceptable. Incompatibility will occur when a planned facility clashes with other land uses and negatively impacts on population and the environment.

I. Planned Long-Term Growth Patterns

The amended 2035 General Plan (Plan 2035) goals are intended to provide guidance for the long-range development of Prince George’s County. Plan 2035 considers Downtowns and the Innovation Corridor as targeted areas best suited to develop into regional economic engines, grow our commercial tax base, and stimulate job growth. Future growth will build on the County’s strengths and assets, which include the County’s strategic location in the region and access to the District of Columbia and the City of Baltimore, our transportation infrastructure - in particular our 15 Metro stations and 11 planned Purple Line stations.

Plan 2035 commits to:

- Developing and building existing infrastructure — our transit, roads, trails, water and sewer system, and public facilities,
- Improving mobility and connectivity by investing in our transportation infrastructure and coordinating land use and growth management with transportation improvements.
- Proactively greening our built environment, restoring degraded resources and promoting a more sustainable development pattern
- Supporting neighborhood reinvestment in existing public infrastructure, services, and facilities and designing diverse and distinct communities to promote walkability and convenient access.

J. Areas of Critical Concern

Areas of critical concern are designated as such for the benefit and protection of the public and natural habitats. These areas may pose constraints on the development of a solid waste management facility, as well as any other type of general development, due to their physical characteristics, susceptibility to pollution, and/or social significance. Hence, these areas must be fully considered during the selection of a site for a solid waste management facility.

1. Chesapeake Bay Critical Area

The Annotated Code of Maryland, Natural Resources Article, Title 8, Subtitle 18 establishes the Chesapeake Bay Critical Area, which includes the Bay and all its tributaries to the head of tide and all land and water within 1,000 feet of the head of tide. For Prince George’s County, this area is delineated and mapped in **Appendix O**. In 1986, the Chesapeake Bay

Critical Area Commission promulgated Criteria to guide local governments in the development of programs to protect the Critical Area.

The following is the Critical Area Criteria applicable to the management of solid or hazardous waste:

Certain new development activities or facilities, or the expansion of certain existing facilities, because of their intrinsic nature, or because of their potential for adversely affecting habitat and water quality, may not be permitted in the Critical Area unless no environmentally acceptable alternative exists outside the Critical Area, and these development activities or facilities are needed to correct an existing water quality or wastewater management problem. These include:

- Solid or hazardous waste collection or disposal facilities; or
- Sanitary landfills

Existing, permitted facilities of the type noted above shall be subject to the standards and requirements of the Maryland Department of the Environment pursuant to COMAR Title 10 and Title 14, Subtitle 15.02 Development in the Critical Area.

The County has no plans to locate solid or hazardous waste collection or disposal facilities or sanitary landfills in this Critical Area.

2. Areas of Critical State Concern

Pursuant to the Annotated Code of Maryland, State Finance and Procurement Article, Section 5-611, the State has also designated a number of specific geographic areas in the County as being of critical State concern. There are 8 areas:

- Suitland Bog
- Zekiah Swamp Drainage Basin
- Mattawoman Creek
- Piscataway Creek
- Broad/Henson Creek Wetlands
- Jug Bay
- National Heritage Areas
- Wetlands of Special State Concern.

Detailed descriptions of these areas can be found in **Appendix O**.

3. Areas of Critical County Concern

There are 6 Areas of Critical County Concern designated by the Master Plans:

- Patuxent River
- Belt Woods

- Potomac River Shoreline
- Patuxent River Reservoirs
- Beltsville Agriculture Research Center/Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
- Beaverdam Creek.

Detailed descriptions of the areas can be found in **Appendix P**.

4. Priority Preservation Areas

Boundaries of the Priority Preservation Area (PPA) are defined in Plan 2035 to protect agricultural and forest resources and promote the long-term viability of the agricultural sector. The Priority Preservation Area Functional Master Plan contains specific and detailed policies and strategies to achieve these goals. Plan 2035 recommends protecting areas suitable for agricultural activities and forestry preservation in order to preserve the agricultural sector and the land base on which it depends. It also suggests investing in preservation via different funding mechanisms.

See Plan 2035 and the Priority Preservation Area Functional Master Plan for more details.

5. General Area Recommendation

In addition to the specific areas designated, Prince George’s County has determined there are several general classes or categories of areas which, because of their inherent characteristics, ownership, or control, are of importance to the health, safety, and welfare of County citizens. The types of areas identified as being of general importance are as follows:

1. 100-year floodplain of all major streams.
2. Wetlands.
3. Noise hazard areas.
4. Significant aquifer recharge areas.
5. Prime agricultural lands.
6. Sites of historical significance.
7. Major Federal and District of Columbia installations.
8. Major State installations.
9. Federal and State parkways; and
10. Sites of scientific or archeological merit, or scenic vistas.

III. Source Reduction and Recycling

Over the past twenty years the management of solid waste has been a subject of national concern. Rates of solid waste generation, ecological and potential health damages from improper disposal, increasing shortages of basic materials and fuels, litter and illegal dumping and other concerns have continued to focus public attention on better ways of conserving raw resources by recovering, reprocessing, recycling, and reusing materials from the waste stream.

Source reduction, also known as waste reduction, waste prevention or pollution prevention, is eliminating waste before it is created. It involves the intentional use of less product packaging, manufacturing packaging that is recyclable and or compostable, and design, manufacture, purchase, or use of materials and products to reduce the amount of toxicity that is thrown away.

Waste reduction initiatives are money saving, environmentally friendly, and have both short- and long-term effects which benefit the entire County. Benefits of waste reduction include energy consumption reduction, natural resources conservation, pollution reduction, litter reduction, landfill capacity conservation, substantial savings through reduced raw material purchasing and waste disposal costs.

A. Maryland’s Source Reduction (SR) Credit

Prince George’s County DoE Recycling Section reports annually to MDE in compliance with the Maryland Recycling Act for its Annual Recycling and Source Reduction Credit Reports.

The State of Maryland uses a source reduction credit system that incentivizes diversion efforts of waste materials outside the scope of the Maryland Recycling Act. Counties that demonstrate substantial waste diversion and reduction activities are allowed to boost their waste diversion rate by up to 5%. Activities include yard waste reduction (composting), public education programs, and research.

Since 2015, the County has received the maximum of 5% waste diversion credit which is a testament to the aggressive, collaborative, and inclusive public outreach campaigns that the County has executed.

B. County Plans and Strategies

To achieve source reduction and recycling, the County published strategies and plans to guide the implementation of waste diversion practices.

1. Zero Waste Strategies

A Zero Waste strategic approach report was developed for the County in 2018 that highlights the success of existing diversion programs and recommends additional policies and programs be adopted in support of the State zero waste goal.

One of the biggest challenges to achieving zero waste is the lack of secondary markets for the recovered material (especially low-grade plastics and glass). The County has already placed a ban on single use expanded polystyrene food containers and packing peanuts in 2016 as they can easily be replaced with compostable or recyclable materials. In addition, the County has been operating the OCF since 1991, diverting approximately 61,505 tons of yard trimmings and food scraps in 2022 (2022 Recycling Plan).

Some of the recommended next steps for the County include:

- Expand material bans to include electronics, paint, carpet, mattresses and box springs, white goods to divert these materials from the landfill and create secondary markets.

- Increase enforcement of ordinances and bans by funding and hiring more county Recycling Inspectors.
- Implement Extended Producer Responsibility policies for products such as electronics, tires, carpet, medical sharps, mattresses and box springs and paint.
- Apply for State grants to use funds for educational campaigns, pilot programs, technical training, additional staff and market development.
- Expand composting infrastructure to accommodate future organics diversion from businesses food waste diversion programs. It is noteworthy the County already has sufficient processing capacity to divert all residential and school food scraps.
- Set a C&D diversion goal and implementation plan as it accounts for 31% of the waste disposed.

2. Recycling Plan and Annual Recycling Report

The Resource Recovery Division periodically updates the Recycling Plan with reports to the County Executive and County Council, as well as the State, on activities of the programs and the rate of source reduction occurring through the recycling efforts. In summary, the Recycling Plan includes the following information:

- Identification of the materials selected for recycling in the County’s recycling programs.
- Description of the collection, processing and marketing for each component identified above.
- Public information and educational efforts for each recycling program.
- Incentive opportunities to increase recycling participation.

The Resource Recovery Division also publishes Annual Recycling Report, which report on the County’s achievements, including but not limited to the County’s residential recycling programs, multi-family recycling programs, commercial and industrial recycling program, organics program, office building recycling programs, and various other programs that the County developed for generators and waste streams. Calendar Year 2022 Recycling Report is presented in **Appendix Q**.

C. County Legislative Actions

The County enacted legislations that reduce the use of certain materials by banning them from some activities. Since 2015, the County enacted County Bill CB-005-2015, County Bill CB-052-2019, County Bill CB-014-2022, and County Bill CB-032-2023, which banned or curbed the use of expanded polystyrene, plastic straw and stirrers, food service wares and single-use plastic bags in the County. Please see Chapter I.IV.F for details of the legislations.

D. County Recycling Rate

Historical recycling rates are summarized in **Table 4-1** through 2021.

Table 4-1: Prince George’s County Recycling Rates

Calendar Year	Recycling Rate
2007	43.21%
2008	43.67%
2009	42.57%
2010	45.35%
2011	49.11%
2012	54.44%
2013	59.53%
2014	59.03%
2015	59.59%
2016	55.61%
2017	55.81%
2018	57.66%
2019	44.03%
2020	41.34%
2021	61.71%
2022	65.71%

The recycling rate during COVID exhibited a downturn, which was a nationwide trend. It is noteworthy that post-COVID data from 2021 indicate a recycling rate of 62% was achieved (exceeding the previously established goal of 60%).

As discussed in other sections, the Recycling Section added food scraps to the Composting Program. The Recycling Section also has dedicated staff specifically for multifamily and business recycling to ensure compliance with recycling requirements.

E. Prince George’s County’s Residential Recycling Program

- Assessment of Current Programs

The current collection programs play an important role to ensure the County meets its recycling goals.

a. Once Per Week Residential Trash Collection

During May of 2016, the County moved from twice per week to once per week trash collection. Curbside recycling is collected on the same day as trash.

Nationally, the solid waste management industry has generally moved to a once-a-week collection, which is now considered to be a best practice. Studies

indicate that once a week trash collection has the potential to reduce truck traffic and emissions and to increase the recycling rate by 13%.

b. Single-Stream Collection

Between 2007 and 2010, the Recycling Section transformed the County’s recycling service to single-stream collection system, leading to a significant improvement in the County’s residential recycling rate.

During this transformation, the Recycling Section obtained new recycling collection contracts and began to phase in 64-gallon wheeled recycling carts for the collection of recyclables. By the end of 2010, over 165,000 new carts were in use. Today, over 181,114 recycling carts are in use by residents.

The transformation was also made possible by the equipment update at the County’s Materials Recycling Facility (MRF). In 2007, the County owned Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) was converted to a single-stream processing facility and the curbside recycling program was significantly changed. The new MRF sorting equipment, easier method (single-stream collection) of preparing the recyclables and the ability to collect the recyclables with packer trucks coupled with the new containers enabled the County to greatly expand the types of materials now accepted in the curbside program. In addition to what has been collected in the past, County residents may now recycle corrugated containers, paper board, wrapping paper, junk mail, hard and soft bound books, wide mouth plastic containers to include yogurt and butter containers, rigid plastic such as flower pots, pill bottles, aseptic/gable top food and beverage containers, frozen food containers as well as aluminum foil and food trays.

The programmatic change and the equipment upgrade have had a positive effect on the residential curbside recycling program. Since November of 2010, when the changes were fully implemented, there has been an 11% increase in the residential curbside recycling participation rate and a 41% increase in the quantity of residential materials collected and recycled.

c. Equipment Updates at the MRF

Upgrades at the MRF began in August 2021 included the addition of three new optical sorters, new balers, a new plastics sorting line, a new fiber screen, new bunkers and new conveyors. Prior to the upgrades the facility only produced mixed 1-7 plastic bales and rigid plastics. Following the upgrades, the facility now generates five of plastic commodities; Polyethylene Terephthalate (No. 1 PET), High-Density Polyethylene (No. 2 HDPE natural), High-Density Polyethylene (No. 2 HDPE colored), Polypropylene (PP – No. 5), and Bulk Mixed Rigid. The replacement of the traditional fiber screen with a new non-wrapping screen also contributed to a significant reduction in contamination in the paper bales.

As a result of the upgrades the MRF is now able to generate five types of plastic commodities in addition to steel cans, aluminum beverage cans, cardboard, and mixed paper. In the first nine months of operation after the upgrade, plastics revenue at the facility has increased \$2,294,182 when compared to the sale of just

1-7 plastics.

d. Yard Trim and Food Waste Composting

The County has been successfully composting yard trim for over three decades.

During the past several years, the Recycling Section explored options for collecting and composting food scraps. Nationally, food waste composting programs are sometimes accomplished in conjunction with successful yard trim composting activities in order to increase overall compost production volumes and incorporate additional nutrients into the compost. Several private food waste composting facilities in the State of Maryland emerged over the past several years, but regulatory issues forced the facilities to close. 2015 State regulatory requirements outlined permit conditions entities must meet in order to open and operate such a facility.

After much work and time, an application was made to MDE for the Prince George’s County’s Organic Composting Facility. With the successful receipt of the MDE permit, a food scrap composting program was implemented during 2013 and expanded in both 2015 and 2018.

Composting food scraps reduces waste sent to BSRSL, provides for a rich organic soil amendment, and increases the County’s recycling rate.

- Assessment of Available Options

The County has reviewed and assessed the feasibility of implementing various programs to maximize its goals. Some of the options explored and being explored include the following:

a. Exclusion of plastic bags, plastic shrink wraps and plastics #4 and #6 in residential recycling.

Effective July 1, 2015, the County banned plastic bags, and plastic shrink wrap from the Single-Stream Recycling Program and Materials Recycling Facility. The County strongly urges the use of reusable bags and the return of plastic bags to grocery stores where recycling collection of the bags is robust. Plastic bags and film within a single-stream collection program where all materials are mixed become too dirty and manufacturers will not buy or use the material. Also, Low-Density Polyethylene (LDPE) bags clogged the sorting equipment and posed safety concerns.

More recently, plastics #4 or #6 are no longer accepted at the MRF because of their low value and tendency to jam sorting equipment. (The previous policy implemented by China on the import of certain types of recyclables has impacted globally on recycling and commodity prices including the recyclable materials recovered and processed at the Prince George’s Material Recovery Facility (MRF)).

b. Textile Recycling

The County held several special events in the past several years where residents could drop off old clothes, shoes and handbags for reuse and /or recycling. The Recycling Section maintains a Vendors List (**Appendix J**) that includes places where residents and the commercial sector can drop-off textiles. Additionally, there are textile drop-off boxes located in many grocery and retail shopping areas throughout the County which are provided by private vendor(s).

Although the County explored the feasibility of accepting textiles at the County’s Material Recycling Facility findings revealed textiles would jam and ruin the processing equipment and it would be labor intensive and not economically feasible to attempt to pre-sort out textiles from recyclables. Moreover, with numerous textile drop-off collection boxes now situated throughout the County, there has not been an immediate demand on County government to provide textile recycling.

c. Electronics Recycling

In July of 2000, the County established a residential Electronics Recycling Program. A collection site was added to the household hazardous waste collection facility at BSRSL. A computer recycling contractor accepts the material and virtually all of items collected are either recycled or given to non-profits for reuse. This program has enabled the County to provide a means for the residents to recycle their CPU’s, cell phones, fax machines, printers, monitors, televisions, copiers, pagers, telephone systems, and other related electronic equipment. Increasingly changing technology has created a concern as to what impact all of the obsolete electronic devices will have on the municipal solid waste stream. With the conversion from analog to digital broadcasting, the County continues to experience a surge of televisions being delivered to the electronics site. The County urges its residents to recycle these materials. While the United States Environmental Protection Agency has not yet declared that these items should be banned from the landfill, the County continues to promote the recycling and reuse of these materials.

In an effort to control escalating costs of recycling these items, the County has also initiated an informational effort to urge citizens and residents to take advantage of manufacturer buy back and return policies. Additionally, an electronics locator link has been added to the Resource Recovery Division’s webpage to assist residents and businesses find the nearest location to take their old electronics to be recycled for free. The County will continue to promote recycling and reuse of as much of this waste as is economically feasible.

- 2022 Residential Capture Rates Study

The Residential Capture Rates Study completed in December 2022 summarized the captured percentage of material targeted in the recycling program. **Table 4-2** presents the average capture rate in 2022 of different recyclable materials in the County. The

overall capture rate was approximately 50% and confirms the overall success of the curbside recycling program. Increased public education on including junk mail and other types of plastics such as shampoo bottles in the recycling cart/bin, rinsing and recycling of metal cans and glass jars can result in further improvement of capture rates.

Table 4-2 Prince George’s County 2022 Recycling Capture Rates

Material Category	Capture Rate
Corrugated Cardboard (OCC)	70.70%
Mixed Paper	36.20%
Aseptic/Gable Top Carton	40.40%
PET (#1) Bottles	43.60%
Natural HDPE (#2) Bottles	50.50%
Colored HDPE (#2) Bottles	53.90%
Other (#3-#7) Bottles	53.30%
PP Bottles	31.30%
Ferrous Cans	36.60%
Aluminum Cans	37.00%
Glass Bottles/Jars	56.50%

The Residential Capture Rates Study yields the following findings:

- Nationally, average capture rates for curbside recycling programs range from 50 to 60 percent. Prince George’s County’s unincorporated single stream residential recycling program is within but at the low end of this average range, due in part to low capture of residential mixed paper, including junk mail, advertisements, etc... However, the County has a respectable and solid foundation in increasing its capture rates over time.
- Capture rates are highest for corrugated cardboard, followed by specific types of plastics and glass. Unfortunately, there is no market for glass and the glass is therefore used as a beneficial use at the landfill by being added to the landfill access road base material for trucks to appropriately egress and ingress to the fill face to tip trash.
- Capture rates nudge downward for steel and aluminum cans. However, it is possible that differences in the level of contamination that adhere to these commodities (which tend to be more contaminated in the refuse stream than in the recycling stream) could artificially reduce their estimated capture rates by raising the relative weight of these commodities as measured in the refuse stream. Non-bottle plastics exhibit the lowest capture rates, suggesting that residents are less inclined to consider these items as being targeted in their recycling program. The capture rates for commodities could also be influenced by different contamination

levels in the refuse vs. recycling streams.

F. Expanded Office Building Recycling Program

Pursuant to the Senate Bill 370 the County drafted an Expanded Office Building Recycling Plan (provided in **Appendix F**) which is subject to approval by MDE. County government office buildings and private office buildings are required to provide recycling to their tenants and the Recycling Section is responsible for monitoring the Program including preparation of financial and tonnage reports.

Annual tonnage from 2016 through 2022 is summarized in **Table 4-3**. A total of 89 County office buildings are participating. The average collection rate amounts to approximately 200 tons.

Table 4-3 Prince George’s County Office Building Recycling Program (CORP) Tonnage

Fiscal Year	Tonnage
2016	245.28
2017	133.79
2018	233.00
2019	252.79
2020	224.63
2021	135.25
2022	175.78

G. County Government Practices

Prince George’s County’s government has created some initiatives that transform the government’s environmental footprint.

1. Recycled Material Procurement Initiative and Legislation

Procurement of products made from recycled materials closes the recycling loop and reduces the raw materials consumed.

As far back as 2007 the County introduced the “Prince George’s County Goes Green” initiative. Through this program the County established criteria and goals for Green Buildings and encourages developers to embrace these initiatives in all new developments. Through this initiative the County is striving to have all new County buildings and public schools designed and constructed in accordance with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver rating and is encouraging the use of environmentally friendly materials, many of which are made from recycled materials. Many organizations within the County promote reuse of unwanted building materials around the County.

More recently in 2014, Prince George’s County Council passed a resolution, CR-29-2014, implementing an Environmentally Preferred Purchasing Policy in

Prince George’s County departments and agencies.

2. Paper Usage Reduction

- Government Energy Policy (2008): The County Government Energy Policy implemented electronic timesheets in County departments and agencies. It is part of a program that would ultimately help the County achieve energy savings of 20% by 2015 (as compared to a fiscal year 2007 baseline), reduction of generation of greenhouse gas emissions, and an increase in the County Government’s use of renewable energy by 2 percent annually in support of a 10 percent goal by 2013.
- Sustainability Work Group Committee (2012): DoE established a Sustainability Work Group committee to identify and implement opportunities for a sustainable workplace. Such initiatives include methods for paper reduction, encouragement of reusable bottles, reduction of trash and increase in recycling.
- Digital County (2021 & 2022): In 2021 and 2022, Prince George's County has been named twice the #1 Digital County in the 500,000-999,999-population category in the annual Digital Counties Survey conducted by the Center for Digital Government (CDG). Leveraging smart technology, Prince George's county initiated major IT transformation such as WEB portals and accessible apps to digitize and automate the County's form submission, governmental processes, contract document, timesheet, etc. The conversion to digital platform makes the County essentially a "paperless" government.

H. Rubble and Construction & Demolition Material Recycling

Both Rubble and C&D recycling facilities process various source-separated C&D materials which would otherwise become solid waste. They collect, separate, and process these source materials and return them to the economic mainstream in the form of valuable raw materials or products. Asphalt, concrete and wood are the primary items recycled, although some operations also recycle paper, plastics and metals. These operations are most frequently located at existing rubblefills or at scrap yards, although some waste haulers are establishing operations of their own. All such operations are subject to proper zoning.

There are several privately operated facilities in the County that recycle rubble and construction/demolition debris. They are operational and are planned to continue to operate through this planning period:

- Sheriff Road Processing and Transfer Station
- Lawrence Street Industries, LLC., d/b/a Recycle One
- Sun Services Processing and Recycling Center

The quantities of materials recycled at these facilities are included in the County recycling reports under non-MRA recycling tonnages. The County will continue to gather as much information as possible as these operations provide a valuable service by conserving space in County rubblefills and reducing consumption of natural resources.

I. Feasibility of Solid Waste Composting

With the exception of source-separated yard trim composting and food scrap composting, no portion of the County’s MSW stream is processed through composting. As a developing technology, mixed MSW composting has not been included as a component of the County’s solid waste management system. The County is having successful progression with food scrap composting, and it is expected that more of the MSW stream is and will be diverted from being landfilled to composting, creating a natural, high quality, compost product.

IV. Public Involvement Programs

Public involvement programs are essential components of County solid waste management activities by assisting in improving community awareness of the County’s solid waste, litter, and recycling programs, and encouraging citizen participation in community cleanup programs. The platforms used to disseminate information include our website, all our social channels (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, and Nextdoor), DoE’s bi-weekly Sprout newsletter, our Quarterly Green Scene newsletter, the OCEX’s bi-weekly Community Connections newsletter, as well as paid media on various print and digital media (i.e., news segments, newspapers, billboards, bus and bus shelter ads, radio, streaming services, and internet ads).

Examples of the County’s efforts include:

- Source Reduction Education: The Recycling Section works County-wide to incorporate source reduction education in all its public outreach materials, including the Resource Recovery Division’s webpage and Facebook page, advertisements, and brochures. Additionally, staff offer source reduction presentations to various stakeholders and the business sector is also provided assessment, technical assistance, and recommendations on how to reduce waste.
- Resource Provision: RRD Recycling Section provides reusable shopping bag and water bottle for the public.
- Partnerships: The Recycling Section coordinates and partners with the County’s procurement office and reuse centers to notify County contractors, residents and businesses where they can donate unwanted building materials for reuse. Partnerships are also formed with non-profit organizations for the donation of excess latex paint and old electronics and televisions.

The county’s overall programmatic goals and objectives are supported by the following efforts:

- Solid Waste Resource Management and Recycling Advisory Commission (Solid Waste Advisory Commission, or SWAC)
- Citizens Concerned for a Cleaner County (CCCC), Inc. now doing business as Keep Prince George’s County Beautiful (KPGCB)
- Prince George’s County Beautification Initiative, i.e., Prince George’s County Proud

Program Highlight: “One Million Dollar Waste Diversion Program”

More recently, the County focused on increasing awareness of alternatives diversion programs in addition to the appropriate disposal of solid waste.

During the late Spring of FY23, DoE invested nearly one million dollars in a multifaceted media campaign to increase awareness of the array of waste management opportunities. The campaign is designed to empower and encourage residents and businesses to consistently implement waste diversion practices by removing valuable materials from the waste stream and disposing of them conscientiously. The campaign is aptly titled “It’s In Your Hands”.

In addition to recycling, the campaigns messaging encompasses topics such as the County’s Single-Stream Residential Recycling Program, proper recycling of cardboard and junk mail, proper disposal of Medical Waste and Sharps, donation of gently used items, the food service ware legislation, CB-014-2022, entitled “Upon Request”, videos and direct mail specifically targeted to local businesses and residents, and Waste Prevention. Messaging has been disseminated across a variety of media. Platforms include, billboards, both static and digital, bus shelters and Metro bus tails and sides, print media, including newspapers and direct mailed postcards, television interview segments on WINTV, social media ads and public service announcements on a variety of local radio stations. All creatives are available in Spanish and English.

V. Asbestos

All friable asbestos must be collected by licensed asbestos contractors, who provide proper disposal in approved hazardous waste acceptance facilities located outside of the County. Non-friable asbestos, such as that found in certain building shingles and floor tiles are accepted at BSRSL.

VI. Emergency Response Plans

Hazardous Waste emergency response plans within the County are detailed in the County’s Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) prepared pursuant to Executive Order No. 1-1984 (and subsequent updates, see **Appendix R**). The plan delineates the roles and responsibilities of County and non-County supporting agencies for the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery phases of emergency activities.

The County Fire Department is usually the first agency to respond to a hazardous materials incident. The roles and tasks of the Fire Department in response to an incident are outlined pursuant to General Order 09-03, Hazardous Materials Preparedness and Response. The County’s Fire Chief (see **Appendix R**) describes the procedures for reporting and responding to spills.

MDE’s Science Services Administration has prepared a Maryland Hazardous Substance Response Plan which also identifies the roles of the Federal, State and County governments in responding to hazardous substance incidents. Among other information, this plan establishes procedures and roles for five phases of the total cleanup process including notification of the

incident, evaluation and initiation of action, containment and mitigation, cleanup and disposal measures, and documentation and cost recovery. The State has also developed a manifest control system which tracks hazardous waste from its point of origin to its disposal site.

VII. Waste Acceptance Facility Siting

Siting of facilities is regulated by both the County’s General Plan and Zoning Code pursuant to COMAR § 26.03.03.03.(E)(f) requirements.

- General Plan - In addition, the facility siting should also abide by the goals and strategies delineated in the County’s amended 2035 General Plan (Plan 2035), which intend to provide guidance for the long-range development of Prince George’s County. Zoning Code - the construction of a new waste material separation and processing facility should abide by the following code:

Sec. 27-475.05. - Waste material separation and processing facility.

(a)Waste material separation and processing facilities permitted (P) in the Table of Uses (for Industrial Zones) shall be subject to the following:

(1)Requirements:

(A)All separation and processing operations, including storage of solid waste, shall be confined to the interior of a wholly enclosed building.

(B)The site of the facility shall be a minimum of twenty-five (25) contiguous acres.

(C)The State of Maryland has issued all necessary permits, including a Solid Waste Management Permit and an Air Quality Permit for the facility.

(D)Processing of solid waste must begin within twenty-four (24) hours of reaching the site.

(E)The Department of Permitting, Inspections, and Enforcement shall have the right to inspect the facility at any time for compliance with the applicable regulations.

(CB-77-1990; CB-29-2014)

CHAPTER V

PLAN OF ACTION

I. Introduction

The County’s progressive approach to programmatic MSW management has placed it “ahead of the curve” in being prepared for on-going population growth and economic development within the forward planning horizon. This Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan continues an integrated and holistic approach to MSW management while maximizing the physical and social resources of the County to achieve maximum waste diversion.

In this planning period, the County will focus on the following aspects:

- Meet or exceed minimum recycling rate of 35% as mandated by Maryland Law.
- Find the best way to educate, inspire, and instill proper waste handling practices in the community.
- Offering a robust recycling program to residents, schools, municipalities, etc.
- Ensure the businesses operating in the County are active stewards of responsible waste handling.
- Divert compostables from the landfill, which currently accounts for 34% of the waste materials delivered to the landfill.

In addition, Plan 2035, the County’s strategic general plan suggests the following policy:

- Policy 12 Increase the residential and commercial recycling rate and reduce the amount of solid waste that goes to County landfills.
 - PF12.1 Evaluate the Zoning Ordinance to remove impediments to the establishment of innovative recycling/recovery industries in industrial zones.
 - PF12.2 Implement Pay-As-You-Throw, a pricing system where residents pay by the pound to dispose of household garbage. The goal is to encourage recycling and composting to extend the life of landfills.
 - PF12.3 Establish composting pilot projects to reduce the amount of solid waste generated by organic materials, such as food scraps.
 - PF12.4 Examine existing, or create new, guidelines and regulations, as warranted, regarding the type, size, and location of composting facilities, backyard composting, and curb-side yard and waste collection.
 - PF12.5 Implement key recommendations from the Comprehensive Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan, including the construction of key facilities, evaluating rate structures and financing through the Solid Waste Enterprise Fund, expanding the types of recycling, and increasing private sector recycling and source reduction.

II. Existing Collection Systems and Acceptance Facilities

A. Residential Refuse, Recycling, Bulky Waste, and Organics Collection

Residential refuse, recycling, bulky waste and organics collection at the County, municipal and private levels will remain unchanged as they have proven to be cost effective to municipalities and individual residents.

- Residential refuse, bulky waste, recycling, yard trim and food scrap collection will continue to be once a week.
- Resident receiving County-contracted refuse collection services can continue to set out two (2) bulky items or two (2) tightly secured bags with small household items per week next to their trash cart on their regularly scheduled trash collection day.
- The County will continue to expand its curbside food waste collection program which is expected to cover all households currently receiving County-contracted trash collection service by FY2024.
- The County will continue to explore ways to reduce contamination within the single-stream recycling program and how to maximize the participation in recycling.

The state of the residential programs will continue to be reported in the County’s Annual Recycling Report.

B. Multi-family Recycling

In this planning period, the County will continue to enforce the recycling plans that multi-family building owners/officials submit through regular inspections.

C. Bulky Waste

There is no anticipated change to the current curbside collection service. In addition, the County will continue its pilot collection and distribution of gently used furniture.

D. Household Hazardous Waste and Electronics

Since 2007, the County has had a Household Hazardous waste (HHW) and E-Waste Collection Facility at Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill to ensure that hazardous materials and electronics are separated and diverted from the landfill.

During this planning period:

- This residential HHW / Electronics Recycling site will be relocated to the expanded BSR Residential Convenience Center. It will continue to be managed through the County's hazardous waste contractor.

- Depending on the continued funding of the initiative, DoE/RRD will continue to host HHW / Electronics recycling events during each coming fiscal year.

E. Commercial and Industrial

- Commercial single-stream recycling

The commercial sector has the ability to tailor their recycling programs to include single stream recycling collection, making it much more convenient and adding many of the newly accepted materials to their programs.

- House Bill 264/Senate Bill 483 - Food residual diversion

In this planning period, certain commercial entities are required to comply with House Bill 264/Senate Bill 483 entitled Solid Waste Management – Organics Recycling and Waste Diversion – Food Residuals, which aims to ensure that the food residuals are diverted from the refuse disposal systems. This law became effective on December 26, 2022.

Under the law, schools, supermarkets, cafeteria, manufacturers, etc. satisfying the certain criteria are required to recycle food residuals within 90 days they meet the criteria. The commercial entities could choose to 1) reduce food residual 2) donate them 3) manage them in an organic recycling system 4) collect and transport food waste for agricultural use or 5) collect and transport food waste for processing facility. DoE requires the commercial entities to submit annual report regarding their food diversion and provide documentation upon request.

The County will assist in the enforcement of this law by providing technical and educational assistances to commercial entities.

- Material Bans

Certain commercial entities are required to comply with several recent bills, namely the Food service ware bill (CB-014-2022), Plastic straw and stirrers bill (CB 52-2019) and the Better Bag Bill (CB-032-2023).

The County will assist in the enforcement of this law by providing technical and educational assistances to commercial entities.

F. Office Building Recycling

- Senate Bill 370 and the Expanded Office Building Recycling Plan

The County’s Department of the Environment will continue its work with the Maryland Department of the Environment in meeting the goals of Senate Bill 370 and goals of Prince George’s County’s legislation. To do so, the County will abide by its Expanded Office Building Recycling Plan (Appendix F). New buildings and office space within the County government are added to CORP for the participation in and collection of recyclables.

- **Food Scrap Recycling**

The DoE/RRD is re-establishing its pilot of the addition of food scraps diversion to all the DoE offices following the return of in-person working. Should food diversion be later expanded throughout all County government office buildings, appropriate funding for collection containers, potential increase in custodial service fee, and hauling services to the OCF will be considered.

- **Others**

CORP plans to embrace future use of emerging technology such as Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) embedded in recycling and trash bins to facilitate real-time tracking of collection and tonnage.

G. Material Recycling Facility

The County anticipates uninterrupted operation of its Materials Recycling Facility (MRF). It should also be noted several smaller privately owned recycling facilities are located within the County (see **Table 3-4**) with no anticipated change in operating capacity.

In 2022, the MRF processed 60,143 tons of recyclable products (2022 Recycling Report). MES successfully marketed and sold 30,418 tons, over 50% of the materials collected. The remaining tonnage was either reused in a non-marketed capacity or did not meet the strict standards employed for the best quality products.

H. Prince George’s County Organics Composting Facility

The OCF currently has a total processing capacity of 69,000 tons of organics per year¹⁰, as a result of the construction of a 12-bunker, forced aeration system in 2018. Processing time was reduced from between 6 to 9 months to between 6 to 8 weeks.

The OCF processed 61,505 total tons of organic material in 2022, 47,322 tons of which originated from within the County. The expansion of the residential curbside food scrap collection program is expected to add about another 16,000 tons of organics collected. No further additional increase in capacity is currently anticipated.

MES marketed a total of 24,983 tons of processed usable material.

I. Rubble Disposal

The county does not anticipate any significant modifications to the Ritchie Land Reclamation Limited Partnership facility which is the only private rubble recycling facility in

¹⁰ Composting Facilities - Permitting & Operational Status, MDE, June 2023:
<https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/land/RecyclingandOperationsprogram/Documents/Composting%20Facilities%20with%20Capacities%202023.pdf>

the County and has a permit to operate until 2035.

J. Construction and Demolition and Transfer Facilities

C&D waste accounts for 31% of the waste disposed. The County will continue to monitor the usage of C&D facilities in the County.

- Plan 2035 Approved General Plan Natural Environment Policy NE3.6:
 - Study and implement methods to increase the amount of construction and demolition waste that is diverted as part of solid waste recycling in the County. Possible methods include tax incentives and reduced permitting fees.

K. Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill (BSRSL)

The Phase III Permit Application associated with the Area C expansion was completed in March 2023. Public hearing and review period was completed in April 2023. Permitting and development will continue as planned. Other chapters and sections of this Plan provide necessary details concerning the importance of this facility in maintaining long-term permitted capacity to manage waste materials which are not otherwise diverted from costly disposal.

L. Sewage Sludge, Biosolids and Septage

Sewage, sludge, biosolids and septage are discussed in Chapter III of this Plan. The County, with the assistance of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC Water), has the overall responsibility for the management of biosolids that are, or will be, generated at wastewater treatment plants within the County, or at regional facilities used by the County.

Utilization of sewage sludge is regulated by MDE’s Solid Waste Program. Handling of biosolids in the County is addressed in greater detail in the County’s Ten-Year Water and Sewerage Plan.

M. Special Wastes

Other waste categories that must be managed include special wastes such as asbestos, dead animals, explosives, radioactive materials, agricultural wastes, as well as motor oils and cooking grease. Information regarding special waste collected in Prince George’s County is not substantial, either because data is not available, or the volume of such waste is very small. Nevertheless, the management of these waste materials is important to the County from the standpoint of public health and safety. Management practices for these wastes are described in Chapter 3.

III. Future Collection Systems and Acceptance Facilities

A. Re-Use Center

Discarded furniture constitutes a significant portion of materials delivered at the landfill.

Before putting bulky materials at the curbside for disposal, the County encourages residents to donate gently used furniture, household goods and other bulky items that are in good condition. To further strengthen and complement the education and outreach of donating items to non-profits and or to thrift stores, the Department of the Environment plans to pilot the collection of gently used furniture for redistribution to the public and develop a conceptual plan for a Re-Use Center.

Based on the waste composition study conducted in 2022 at BSRSL, used furniture accounts for about 18.4% from residential sources, 3.1% from commercial sources and 1.8% from the public schools. As such, RRD desires the development a bulk furniture reuse pilot program with or without partnership with local non-profit groups. The objective is to divert gently used furniture directly to residents in need or to non-profit groups for distribution. This forms part of revitalizing the community and promoting a circular economy where materials are reused as long as possible. The proposed facility or space will provide a platform to house, clean, repair and distribute materials. An important component of the program is the education piece to raise the awareness of residents on the value of reusing or refurbishing valuable items. The program also addresses equity concerns by helping underserved communities fill their need in furnishing a home. The reuse center is an important element in waste diversion at the landfill and it seeks to institutionalize a reuse culture. RRD is actively pursuing resources to have it come into fruition.

RRD is actively working on a proposal to establish a bicycle reuse program to recover, repair and redistribute bicycles to residents. The program is being conceptualized in partnership with the Solid Waste Advisory Commission (SWAC).

RRD is acquiring a shredder and material handler for shredding tires and mattresses. Through this process, the metal from tires, mattresses and box springs will be source separated for recycling. Capturing the metal will not only save landfill airspace but will also generate revenue from the sale of the valuable resource recovery. The County is also in support of a state legislation pertaining to paint and mattress stewardship programs, where manufacturers will be required to take back these materials for upcycling and or recycling to ultimately reduce the amount of waste disposal at the landfill.

B. Convenience Center Expansion

1. The Brown Station Road Residential Convenience/Drop-Off Center (BSRRC) expansion project

The Brown Station Road Residential Convenience Drop-Off Center (BSRRC) expansion project is concerned with providing increased HHW and eCycling services. It will enhance the level of service to the County’s constituency, increase diversion, and decrease litter. It will provide easy accessibility to residents and increase the level of awareness of residents to reuse and recycling.

The improved center will provide additional convenience by housing the HHW and eCycling service among the other materials residents will be able to drop off and provide a “one-stop” shop for residents – as they will no longer have to wait in line at the BSRL main gate.

The BSR expansion (improvement of convenience center) is currently underway.

2. Future North Residential Convenience Center

The County may consider the potential of a new “North Residential Convenience Center.” While the siting of the potential convenience center is undetermined, it is expected to provide accessibility to recycling services, including materials not otherwise picked-up as part of the residential curbside collection service, to residents in the northern area of the County. The County’s two existing residential convenience centers were developed in the south (Missouri Avenue) and southern central area (Brown Station Road) of the County to primarily serve residents in the southern area of the County who do not have County provided yard trim, trash and recycling curbside service. Since the County now has two convenience centers in the south and central areas of the County, the new convenience center in areas which comprise northern areas would ensure the County’s service to the general population is well covered.

Once this potential project moves into the conceptual phase, the County ascertain potential types of materials residents will be able to drop off at the center. It is expected that single stream recyclables, household trash, yard trim, scrap metal, rigid plastics, durable medical equipment, used motor oil and antifreeze will be accepted. Food scraps, HHW and electronics are to be determined (TBD).

The project will be funded through the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).

C. Municipal Efforts

Per Code of Maryland 26.03.03.02B, each County plan shall include all or part of the subsidiary plans of the towns, municipal corporations, sanitary districts, privately owned facilities, and local, State and federal agencies having existing, planned, or programmed development within the county to the extent that these inclusions shall promote the public health, safety, and welfare. These subsidiary plans may be incorporated by reference into the county plan.

Municipality plans for new projects during this planning period include the City of Hyattsville. Hyattsville is an incorporated City in Prince George’s County with a current population of approximately 20,000. The County manages the collection of recyclable materials while trash is managed by City.

On February 22, 2023, MDE received an application for a transfer/drop-off station which would enable Hyattsville residents to recycle, or drop-off household items, not otherwise collected curbside. The proposed location of the facility is 4641 Baltimore Avenue, Hyattsville, Maryland.

See **Appendix S** for the details of the project, including the concept design.

D. Contracted Haulers

A new residential curbside collections contract goes into effect July 1, 2024. To improve collection service, efficiencies such as fewer and better contiguous service areas were developed along with more effective routing. A new automated in-bound and out-bound scale will be installed at the landfill and the County’s contracted haulers will utilize automated readers for much faster ingress and egress at the landfill. By reducing the amount of time haulers wait in line at the landfill’s scale house, the more time it allows their crews to better perform their curbside collection service.

To help achieve better collections accountability and service, the PCG311 Salesforce application will be upgraded to allow for the contracted haulers to upload pictures of non-setouts (residents who did not have their carts/materials at the curb when collections occurred, which means “late setouts” opposed to “missed collections”) and improper material setouts (contamination not permissible for specific collections). The information will be reported in real time. Furthermore, the contractors will receive citizen complaints in real time for missed collections, spillages, and other collection concerns. Also under the new collections contract, certain penalties (fine amounts) have increased for cases where the hauler does not complete the required service in accordance with the terms of the contract.

E. Food Waste Collection

The rollout for the residential food scraps collection program was completed in January 31, 2024. Waste sorts are currently underway at the OCF to determine the percentages of yard trim, food scraps and contamination. Preliminary results reveal that despite a substantial and comprehensive education and outreach action plan, residential participation in diverting food scraps is low. Continued education and outreach will be conducted including printed materials or direct mailers, virtual seminars, presentations during community events/meetings, and social media, to name a few avenues of getting out information. RRD is also partnering with the SWAC to conduct a survey that will be designed to help understand what part of the education and outreach campaign resonated and, more importantly, what part(s) did not resonate with residents, to perfect future messaging about the importance of participating in the compost program. Should efforts to increase the participation rate over the next year prove to be ineffective, DoE will consider recommending local legislation to make residential food scraps diversion mandatory.

IV. Financial Arrangements

A. Solid Waste Enterprise Fund

Prince George’s County finances the operation, maintenance and development of solid waste management systems through a mechanism called Solid Waste Enterprise Fund. Revenues emanate from landfill, composting and recycling tipping fees, sales of recyclables, scrap metal and compost and service fees. The fund receives no County General Fund revenues.

B. System Benefit Charge (Non-residential)

The System Benefit Charge (SBC) is a fee owed by all non-residential property owners in the County. It was established to provide an equitable distribution of burden for solid waste management facilities which were previously sourced from residential property owners through the former Base Benefit Charge. The SBC is based upon waste generation rates for individual types of non-residential properties and is categorized by three levels ranging from high, medium, and low, each with corresponding charges. High generators, for example, include restaurants, auto dealerships, and convenient stores. Medium generators cover banks, day care centers, shopping centers and theaters. On the other hand, low generators include post offices, church, hotel, and warehouses.

C. Expenditures

- Disposal Systems: Total operating expenditure includes operational costs, debt service, closure, cost reserves and municipal rebates. The municipal rebate was established to help ensure residents of County or incorporated areas pay for only those services which are provided to them by the County. The municipal rebate provides a direct payment to affected areas for trash tipping fees.
- Solid Waste Collection: Solid waste collection includes the cost of curbside residential trash.
- Recycling: Recycling costs cover operating contracts including residential recycling, disposal of household hazardous waste and recycling of scrap tires. Also included are costs for staffing and operational expenses such as telephone, utilities, and printing services.

D. Planned Capital Improvement Projects (CIP)

Planned capital improvement projects for the County revolve around the implementation of this plan. For the period 2023-2028, the following projects will be covered:

- Brown Station Road Landfill Construction: In the FY 2023 CIP, funding will be used to continue the design of the landfill Area C in-fill project and for obtaining associated permits; replacement of the landfill gas pipeline between BSRSL and the Department of Corrections as well as the construction of the Leachate Pre-Treatment Plant. Other funding in FY 2023 reflects a PAYGO transfer from the Solid Waste Enterprise Fund.
- Materials Recycling Facility: In FY 2023, funding included for the repaving of parking lots and floor concrete replacement.
- Prince George’s County Organics Composting Facility: FY 2023 funding supports the construction of a stormwater management pond with upgrades and the purchase of equipment and organic carts for the residential curbside food scrap composting program.
- Resource Recovery Park: This project includes a system for waste diversion within the County in accordance with the Resource Recovery Master Plan, Zero Waste Plan

and the Comprehensive 10 Year Solid Waste Plan. Funding supports the North County Convenience Center and the Missouri Ave Convenience Center renovations.

- Sandy Hill Sanitary Landfill: FY 2023 funding provides for the design, permitting and construction of various projects including stormwater management structures, ground water compliance monitoring wells, as well as potential upgrades to the facility’s leachate conveyance and storage system and remnant of an earthen cap surrounding portions of the waste mass perimeter.

Details on Prince George’s County FY 2023-2028 CIP can be found on the County’s website.

V. Public Engagement and Outreach Campaigns

A. Source Reduction Activities

Since 2015 Prince George’s County has earned annually 5% Maryland’s Source Reduction Credit by developing successful public engagement and outreach programs. The County has conducted public education programs and distributed publications that promoted and educated the residents about organics recycling which includes yard trim and food scrap.

During this planning period, the County will continue to implement existing source reduction and recycling campaigns, activities and outreach events. Messaging will include rationale for recycling and reuse. Ongoing Source Reduction & Recycling outreach and education include but not limited to:

- Food Scrap Composting Expansion outreach program, Phase II and III.
- Tuesday Tips publications: the County’s regular newsletter that informs residents of proper waste management strategies.
- Career Days at local schools: RRD staff place emphasis the skills required to work in the recycling field or obtain employment and teach the best practices for source reduction and recycling.
- Prince George’s County OCF Video Tour and MRF Tour: In cooperation with both the public and private schools in the County, thousands of students visit the facilities each year to learn about source reduction, recycling and environmental stewardship. Civic groups, Homeowners Associations, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, teachers and residents of all ages tour the facilities to see firsthand how the systems/processes work and to learn about the benefits of source reduction and recycling. Both facilities are equipped with Source Reduction displays and information.
- Annual Waste Diversion & Recycling Awards: Advertised through County Website and local community newsletter, the award recognizes and advertise residential and business SR successes.
- “One Million Dollar Waste Diversion Program”: Increase awareness of the arrays of alternatives diversion programs in addition to the appropriate disposal of solid waste.

B. Prince George’s County Proud

Prince George’s County has embarked on a multi-pronged beautification drive (namely Prince George’s County’s Beautification Initiative) to promote behavioral change among the County’s residents using appropriate messaging, strategic planning and clean-up activities.

On January 6th, 2020, Prince George’s County Executive Angela D. Alsobrooks launched the next phase of the Beautification Initiative based on feedback from residents. The County want every county resident to be “Part of It, Proud of It, and to Keep Our County Clean and Beautiful.” More can be learned about the next phase of the campaign by visiting www.pgcproud.com.

VI. Stakeholder Engagement

Intensified engagement with local stakeholders is one of the main thrusts of this plan. The County will innovatively use a mix of traditional and multi-media platforms to promote source reduction and recycling across sectors with the goal of achieving a recycling-oriented society. The Recycling Section will provide technical assistance to schools, businesses, HOAs, and apartments on their recycling plans and educational materials while enforcing recycling legislation. It will continue to engage with the Prince George’s County Public Schools as well as private schools in tandem with KPGCB to improve recycling programs. The County’s MRF, composting facility and landfill is open to the public for tours and interaction with staff at these facilities is provided and encouraged for knowledge generation. The following table elucidates the engagement plan that the Recycling Section plans to implement for the duration of this plan.

Table 5-2: Stakeholder Engagement Matrix

Stakeholder/s	Consultation methods	Engagement objectives
Residents	Discussions and distribution of materials through HOA and coffee circle meetings	To engage communities in good solid waste management practices; increase source reduction.
	Events such as document shredding events	To encourage residents to dispose of documents appropriately; increase source reduction.
	Awards/incentives program	To acknowledge individuals, businesses and organizations for outstanding initiatives on solid waste management.
	Flyers, Town Hall meetings	To encourage communities to collectively participate.
	County website, social media	To promote financial transparency and awareness in terms of waste management costs.

“Prince George’s County 2024 – 2033 Solid Waste Management Plan”

Stakeholder/s	Consultation methods	Engagement objectives
Apartments/Multi-dwelling properties	<p>Email mail-out (yearly)</p> <p>Property visits for consultations, feedbacking and compliance monitoring</p> <p>Handouts, Flyers (print and digital)</p>	<p>To gather annual reports and to update accounts when necessary.</p> <p>To generate suggestions and recommendations from apartment management and businesses.</p> <p>To encourage businesses to exercise corporate social responsibility in waste management.</p> <p>To provide information concerning proper treatment disposal of waste materials.</p>
Prince George’s County Public School System PGCPs	<p>Meetings & training sessions (Green Team)</p> <p>Presentations</p> <p>School competitions to create a reusable item created from recyclable items. Possibly a recycle-mobile that can go to schools and into communities and spread literature and knowledge on recycling programs</p> <p>Regular in-person/virtual meetings to monitor the food waste collection program covering 12 pilot schools</p>	<p>To provide support in the certification or recertification of the Green School Program requirements directed by the Maryland Association for Environmental and Outdoor Education (MAEOE); increase source reduction.</p> <p>To provide students with and understanding and knowledge of good solid waste management practices; to encourage students to become environmental ambassadors and future leaders in the industry.</p> <p>To recognize schools for most participation and most productive reusable item.</p> <p>Monitor and evaluate implementation of the food waste collection program for expansion and sustainability purposes.</p>
County Government	<p>Sessions & workshops (Green Summit)</p> <p>Outreach, public awareness by way of signage, posters, publications, local</p>	<p>To engage, promote and empower action for environmental initiatives and sustainability practices in Prince George’s County.</p> <p>To educate the general public on the importance of utilizing recycling</p>

Stakeholder/s	Consultation methods	Engagement objectives
	media outlets and social media postings	services and practicing good diversion methods in Prince George’s County.
Civil Society/NGOs/Academe	Participatory meetings and workshops and collaborative activities in community-related programs	To empower NGOs and volunteer groups as partners in promoting reduce, reuse and recycling in Prince George’s County. Elicit suggestions to improve resource recovery programs. To engage in research activities designed to enhance/improve resource recovery programs.
Businesses/enterprises	Meetings, workshops and County-business partnerships in events and projects Site visits for consultations, feedbacking and compliance monitoring	To encourage businesses to exercise corporate social responsibility in waste management. To elicit suggestions on improving recycling programs and services.

VII. Multi-Jurisdictional Solutions

Prince George’s County is a member of the Washington Council of Governments (COG). COG serves as a regional council for Maryland, Virginia and Washington, D.C. DoE’s Resource Recovery Division (RRD) managers attend quarterly Waste Management and Recycling Managers meetings coordinated by COG. These meetings are designed to educate, review and study the feasibility of numerous regional and or national recycling, source reduction, and waste diversion activities. RRD staff are also involved in special committees that are formed to study specific regional needs. RRD staff also maintain membership and involvement with the Maryland Recyclers Network (MRN) and SWANA. Additionally, Keep Prince George’s County Beautiful, Inc. (KPGC) and DoE’s Recycling Section maintain involvement in regional and national recycling activities such as the Great American Clean Up, Litter Free Initiatives, cell phone recycling, and recycling contests to promote recycling and source reduction. Furthermore, RRD is included and incorporated within MDE’s regional recycling on-line resource and COG’s on-line resource for recycling information and listing of recycling vendors/businesses.

Finally, the County assists other counties and cities within the region by accepting recyclables at its MRF and yard trim and food scraps at its’ organics composting facility. It also provides a platform for exchange of ideas and best practices through educational tours of its recycling facilities.

APPENDIX	TITLE
A	Glossary
B	COMAR 26.03.03
C	Prince George’s County Government Departments Detailed Responsibilities
D	Zoning Requirements Related to Solid Waste Management Activities in Commercial, Industrial, and Residential Zones
E	Multi-family Recycling Program and Participants
F	Expanded Office Building Recycling Plan
G	Public School Recycling Plan
H	Litter Programs
I	Special Events Recycling Program
J	Reuse and Recycling Processors
K	Soils of Prince George’s County
L	Geology of Prince George’s County
M	Aquifers of Prince George’s County
N	Water Quality Monitoring Programs for Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill and Sandy Hill Creative Disposal Project
O	Areas of Critical State Concern
P	Areas of Critical County Concern
Q	2022 Recycling Report
R	Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan and Procedure
S	Municipality Efforts – City of Hyattsville

APPENDIX A

Glossary

APPENDIX A

Glossary

The following clarifies some of the terms used in this TYSWP. These definitions should be used to interpret the TYSWP; however, they should not be used to interpret other County laws. For example, the County Zoning Ordinance has its own section of definitions that apply to zoning issues.

Construction Debris means structural building materials including cement, concrete, bricks (excluding refractory type), lumber, plaster and plasterboard, insulation, shingles, floor, wall and ceiling tile, pipes, glass, wires, carpet, wallpaper, roofing, felt, or other structural fabrics. It includes paper or cardboard packaging, spacing, or building materials, provided that they do not exceed ten percent by volume of the waste. It also includes paint containers, caulk containers, or glaze containers, provided that they are empty, and that any residual material is dry and further provided that this waste category does not exceed one percent by volume of the waste. Construction debris does not include commercial, domestic, or industrial waste or byproducts, paint, tar or tar containers, caulking compounds, glazing compounds, paint thinner or other solvents or their containers, creosote or other preservatives or their containers, tile, paneling, or carpet cement or other adhesives.

Compost means the mixture of various decaying organic substances such as yard trim and food scraps.

Demolition Debris means debris associated with the razing of buildings, road, bridges, and other structures including structural steel, concrete, bricks (excluding refractory type), lumber, plaster and plasterboard, insulation material, cement, shingles and roofing material, floor and wall tile, asphalt, pipes and wires, and other items physically attached to the structure, including appliances if they have been or will be compacted to their smallest practical volume. Demolition debris does not include industrial waste or byproducts, or any waste materials contained within structure or on the grounds of the structure being demolished that are not physically part of the structure, or which are comprised of or certain materials that pose an undue risk to public health or the environment.

Municipal Solid Waste (refuse) – means all discarded material, combustible or noncombustible, from all public and private establishments and residences that is not presorted prior to collection for the purpose of recovery for reuse or recycling. Solid waste includes ashes, trash, garbage, rubbish, offal, industrial and commercial refuse and materials used in a manner constituting disposal, but not body parts or ash residuals from coal-fired, electric power generating facilities (pozzolan).

Land Clearing Debris means the following waste materials from land clearing operations: earthen material such as clay, sand, gravel, and silt; topsoil; tree stumps; root mats; brush and limbs; logs; vegetation; and rock.

Processing Facility means a combination of structures, machinery, or devices used to reduce or alter the volume, chemical, or physical characteristics of solid waste. A generator who processes his or her own solid waste at the site of generation and disposes of the processed solid waste off this site of generation at a disposal site permitted by the Department is not considered to be a processing facility.

Recycling means any process by which source-separated materials, which would otherwise become solid waste, are collected, separated, or processed and returned to the economic mainstream in the form of valuable materials or products.

Recycling Facility means any facility designed and operated for the purpose of receiving, storing, processing and transferring valuable source-separated materials that would otherwise become solid waste back into the marketplace in the form of valuable raw materials or products. At least 75% of the materials received at the facility must be demonstrably capable of being returned to the marketplace and shall not be processed and stockpiled without identification of a verifiable market. Materials collected and delivered to a recycling facility may not be contaminated with more than a diminutive amount of putrescible (subject to decay) solid waste, hazardous or toxic waste as defined by State or Federal law.

Recyclable Material means those materials which would otherwise become solid waste, and which can be collected, separated, or processed and returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials or products.

Rubble is a type of Solid Waste and includes Land Clearing debris, Demolition Debris and Construction Debris as defined herein.

Sanitary Landfill means a planned, systematic method of refuse disposal where waste material is placed in the earth in layers, compacted, and covered with earth or other approved covering material at the end of each day’s operation, or any method of in-ground disposal of biosolids other than for fertilization of crops, horticultural products, or floricultural products in connection with an active agricultural operation or home gardening. A “Sanitary Landfill” includes a “Rubblefill” for construction and demolition materials.

Single-use refers to products that are produced and designed to be used once and then disposed or destroyed. It includes items such as cups, straw, Styrofoam and other plastic-based materials.

Solid Waste means all discarded material and material stored prior to discard, combustible or

noncombustible, from all public and private establishments and residences that is not presorted prior to collection for the purposes of recovery for reuse or recycling. Solid waste includes ashes, trash, garbage, rubbish, offal, industrial and commercial refuse, and materials used in a manner constituting disposal, but not body parts or ash residuals from coal-fired, electric power generating facilities (pozzolan).

Solid Waste Acceptance Facility means any sanitary landfill or rubblefill, processing facility, transfer station, waste incinerator or any other type of facility that accepts solid waste for disposal, treatment, processing, composting, compacting, or the transfer to another solid waste acceptance facility.

Solid Waste Removal Service means a business involving the dispatching and storage of trucks or dumpsters for the purpose of solid waste removal.

Transfer Station means a place or facility where solid waste is taken from a transportation unit or collection vehicle (for example, compactor trucks) and placed in another transportation unit or collection vehicle (for example, over-the-road tractor-trailers, railroad gondola cars, barges or ships) for transport to other solid waste acceptance facilities. The movement or consolidation of single generator’s solid waste at the point of generation is not a Transfer Station.

APPENDIX B
COMAR 26.03.03

Appendix B
COMAR 26.03.03

Title 26
DEPARTMENT OF THE
ENVIRONMENT

Subtitle 03 WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, SOLID WASTE AND POLLUTION
CONTROL PLANNING AND FUNDING

Chapter 03 Development of County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management
Plans Authority: Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 85, Annotated Code of
Maryland

.1 Definitions.

- A. In this chapter, the following terms have the meanings indicated.
- B. Terms Defined.
 - (1) “County” means any of the 23 Maryland counties or Baltimore City.
 - (2) County Plan.
 - (a) “County plan” means a comprehensive plan for adequately providing throughout the County (including all towns, municipalities corporations, and sanitary districts) the following facilities and services by public or private ownership:
 - (i) Solid waste disposal systems;
 - (ii) Solid waste acceptance facilities; and
 - (iii) Systematic collection and disposal of solid waste, including litter.
 - (b) “County plan” includes all revisions to the plan.
 - (3) “Department” means the Department of the Environment.
 - (4) “Governing body” means the Board of County Commissioners, or the County Executive and Council, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.
 - (5) “Litter” means any waste materials, refuse, garbage, trash, debris, dead animals, or other discarded material.

- (6) “Refuse” means any solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations, or from community activities, which:
 - (a) Is discarded, or is being accumulated, stored, or physically, chemically, or biologically treated before being discarded; or
 - (b) Has served its original intended use and sometimes is discarded; or
 - (c) Is a manufacturing or mining by-product and sometimes is discarded.
- (7) “Revision” means either an adopted amendment to, or a periodic update of, a County plan.
- (8) “Solid waste” means any garbage, refuse, sludge, or liquid from industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage or in irrigation return flows.
- (9) “Solid waste acceptance facility” means any sanitary landfill, incinerator, transfer station or plant, whose primary purpose is to dispose of, treat, or process solid waste.
- (10) Solid Waste Disposal System.
 - (a) “Solid waste disposal system” means any publicly or privately owned system that:
 - (i) Provides a scheduled or systematic collection of solid waste;
 - (ii) Transport the solid waste to a solid waste acceptance facility; and
 - (iii) Treats or otherwise disposes of the solid waste at the solid waste acceptance facility.
 - (b) A solid waste disposal system includes each solid waste acceptance facility that is used in connection with it.
- (11) “Solid waste management” means the systematic administration of activities which provide for the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment, re-use, or disposal of solid waste.

.2 General Provisions.

- A. Each county shall maintain a current, comprehensive, solid waste plan which covers at least the succeeding 10-year period. Each plan shall be prepared in accordance with

these regulations and shall be arranged with an introduction and five chapters as set forth in Regulation 03.

- B. Each county plan shall include all or part of the subsidiary plans of the towns, municipal corporations, sanitary districts, privately owned facilities, and local, State and federal agencies having existing, planned, or programmed development within the county to the extent that these inclusions shall promote the public health safety, and welfare. These subsidiary plans may be incorporated by reference into the county plan.
- C. The Department may require the installation of a solid waste disposal system, if deemed necessary, after considering the factors listed in Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 5, Annotated Code of Maryland. The Department may permit the establishment of a solid waste acceptance facility without a collection and transportation system if a solid waste disposal system is either not available or not required to be installed in the area.

.3 Plan Content.

- A. The introduction shall contain:
 - (1) A statement certifying that the plan has been prepared in accordance with these regulations and that it has been officially adopted by the governing body of the county; and
 - (2) The letter of approval from the Department.
- B. Chapter One shall contain a:
 - (1) Statement of the county’s goals regarding solid waste management, the objectives and policies necessary to achieve these goals, and a discussion of the conformance of these objectives and policies with those of State, regional, and local comprehensive land use plans and programs;
 - (2) Brief discussion, with charts, of the structure of the county government as it relates to solid waste management; and
 - (3) Brief discussion of State, federal and local agencies, laws, and regulations which affect the planning, establishment, and operation by the county of solid waste disposal systems.
- C. Chapter Two shall contain a:
 - (1) Table which shows the county’s present and projected population (if more than one set of projections is shown, the set upon which the plan is based shall be noted);

- (2) Map which shows the location of municipalities and federal facilities within the county;
 - (3) Discussion of current county zoning requirements as they relate to solid waste management activities; and
 - (4) Discussion of the current status of the county comprehensive land-use plan, including the date that the plan was adopted and last updated.
- D. Chapter Three shall contain:
- (1) A table that shows the existing and projected, for at least the succeeding 10-year period, annual generation (in tons, cubic yards, or gallons, as appropriate) of:
 - (a) Residential (household, domestic) wastes;
 - (b) Commercial wastes;
 - (c) Industrial (nonhazardous) solids, liquids, and sludge;
 - (d) Institutional (schools, hospitals, government buildings) waste;
 - (e) Land clearing and demolition debris (rubble);
 - (f) Controlled hazardous substances (CHS);
 - (g) Dead animals;
 - (h) Bulky or special wastes (automobiles, large appliances, etc.);
 - (i) Vehicle tires;
 - (j) Wastewater treatment plant sludges;
 - (k) Septage; and
 - (l) Other wastes (water treatment plant sludges, residues collected by a pollution control device, agricultural wastes, mining wastes, litter, street sweepings, recreational wastes, etc.) unless they are generated in insignificant quantities. However, the Department may require the county to substantiate any omission.
 - (2) A discussion of the bases for the data presented in the table required by D (1).
 - (3) A discussion of the types and quantities of solid waste, if significant, which are entering or leaving the county for processing, recovery, or disposal.
 - (4) A description of existing solid waste collection systems, including service areas.
 - (5) Information concerning each existing public or private solid waste acceptance facility (incinerators, transfer stations, major composting sites, sanitary and

rubble landfills, dumps, major resource recovery facilities, CHS facilities, injection wells, and industrial waste liquid holding impoundments) including:

- (a) Its location on a map;
- (b) Its Maryland grid coordinates;
- (c) Its size in acres;
- (d) The types and quantities of solid wastes accepted;
- (e) Ownership;
- (f) Permit status; and
- (g) Anticipated years of service life remaining.

E. Chapter Four.

- (1) Chapter four shall contain an assessment (using a narrative description, maps, charts, and graphs as appropriate) of the county’s needs to alter, extend, modify, or add to existing solid waste disposal systems during the next 10 years.
- (2) The assessment above shall use, when appropriate, the background information contained in chapters one, two, and three.
- (3) The assessment shall consider the constraints imposed upon the establishment of solid waste acceptance facilities by:
 - (a) Topography;
 - (b) Soil types and their characteristics;
 - (c) Geologic conditions;
 - (d) Location;
 - (e) Use and depth of aquifers;
 - (f) Location of wetlands;
 - (g) Location of surface water sources and their flood plains and watersheds;
 - (h) Existing water quality conditions;
 - (i) Incompatible land use;
 - (j) Planned long-term growth patterns;
 - (k) Federal, State, and local laws and areas of critical State concern (as designated by the Department of State Planning).

- (4) The assessment shall evaluate:
 - (a) The use of source separation and source reduction programs to reduce the quantities of solid wastes which shall be collected for disposal.
 - (b) Resource recovery options to reduce land disposal capacity needs;
 - (c) Consumer education programs, and cooperation with appropriate suppliers for the purchase of recycled products to encourage and help create a market for resource recovery and source separation programs;
 - (d) The need for disposal capacity for asbestos;
 - (e) Programs and procedures needed to respond to the unplanned (emergency) spillage or leaking of hazardous wastes within the county; and
 - (f) Whether existing local master plans and zoning regulations provide for the appropriate siting, operation, or both, or solid waste management systems or facilities.

F. Chapter Five.

- (1) Chapter five shall contain the county’s plan of action with respect to all types of solid waste and all phases of solid waste management.
- (2) The plan of action in F (1), above, shall cover at least the succeeding 10-year period and, at a minimum, shall:
 - (a) Discuss the solid waste disposal systems and solid waste acceptance facilities, both public and private, which will be in use during the planning period, including proposed systems and facilities;
 - (b) Provide a mechanism for managing each of the waste streams identified in D (1);
 - (c) Demonstrate, through tables, charts and graphs, that the sizing, staging, and capacity of all systems and facilities in F(2)(a) and (b), above, will be adequate for the county’s needs during the planning period;
 - (d) Establish schedules for placing new public or private solid waste disposal systems or solid waste acceptance facilities into operation, including a description of necessary actions and their timing, to bring the County’s solid waste disposal systems into compliance with the mandates of pertinent federal and State laws, and any permits or orders issued under these laws;
 - (e) Describe provisions and methods for financing existing and proposed

solid waste disposal systems, including planning and implementation;

- (f) Include a projected closure date for each public solid waste acceptance facility which is scheduled to cease operations during the planning period, the projected use of each closed site, and the relationship of that use to the County’s comprehensive land use plan; and
- (g) Discuss changes in programs, plans, regulations, and procedures as a result of the assessment conducted under E, above.

.4 Technical Requirements Applicable to County Plans.

- A. Maps in the County plans shall be of sufficient scale and clarity to clearly show the required information.
- B. Projections in the County plans shall be given for at least the succeeding 10-year period at intervals of not more than 5 years.

.5 Plan Revisions.

- A. Except as provided in B, below, each county plan shall be:
 - (1) Revised if deemed necessary by the Department;
 - (2) Reviewed in its entirety at the interval specified by Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 5, Annotated Code of Maryland; and
 - (3) Revised to include the installation or extension of either a solid waste acceptance facility, or solid waste disposal system, before the issuance of a permit by the Department under Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 2, Annotated Code of Maryland.
- B. Exceptions. A revision for the sole purpose of including a private facility is not necessary if the:
 - (1) Facility accepts only wastes generated by the owner’s operations;
 - (2) Facility is in general conformance with the management mechanism described in Regulation .03F(2)(b); and
 - (3) Information listed in Regulation .03D (5) is provided for the facility when the County plan is reviewed and revised in accordance with A (2), above.
- C. Revisions pertaining to County plans shall be adopted and submitted in accordance with the following process:

- (1) The County shall solicit input concerning the proposed revision from each of the entities listed in Regulation .02B, above, and from any other entity likely to be affected by the proposed revision.
 - (2) The County shall provide a reasonable opportunity for a public hearing concerning the proposed revision to the County plan. Prince George’s County and Montgomery County are required by Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 5, Annotated Code of Maryland, to conduct a public hearing. The Department, the public, and the entities listed in Regulation .02B shall receive prior notice of a hearing.
 - (3) Following the public hearing or public meeting, or a decision not to conduct a public hearing or public meeting, the governing body of the County shall adopt the revisions and submit seven copies of it to the Department. This submittal shall be accompanied by a discussion of substantive issues raised at the public hearing or public meeting, and how they were resolved.
- D. The Department shall distribute copies of the adopted revision to the Departments of Natural Resources, State Planning, and Agriculture, for review and comment.
- E. The Department shall, within 90 days after receiving the submission, approve, disapprove, or approve in part, the adopted revision unless the review period has been extended under Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 5, Annotated Code of Maryland. If the submittal is disapproved in whole, or in part, the Department shall, in a written notice to the County, clearly define the inadequacies of the submittal, and provide a suggested outline of the tasks needed to improve the submittal so that it can be approved by the Department.
- F. The governing body shall, for 6 months following the disapproval, have the right to appeal the Department’s action by sending a written notice of appeal to the Department’s Office of Hearings at 201 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

Administrative History

Effective date: January 1, 1971

Regulations .01--.05 repealed and new Regulations .01--.05 adopted effective November 4, 1985
(12:22 Md. R. 2104)

Chapter recodified from COMAR 10.17.08 to COMAR 26.03.03

APPENDIX C

Prince George’s County Government Departments Detailed Responsibilities

Appendix C

Prince George’s County Government Departments Detailed Responsibilities

The Department of the Environment

The Department of the Environment was established as an agency of the Prince George’s County Government in 1984 and is charged under Executive Order 12-1984 with the preparation of the County’s Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan. On June 17, 2014, County Council Bill CB-032-2014 amended Subtitle 27 of the County Code to change references to the former name Department of Environmental Resources to the Department of the Environment. This name change more accurately reflects the functions of the department to distinguish it from its past identity as a building permit, inspection and code enforcement agency with a renewed image that projects responsible and innovative environmental stewardship.

The Department of the Environment envisions Prince George’s County to be a leader in promoting a healthy, recycling-oriented, and sustainable County. It is committed to translating the comprehensive beautification initiative of the new administration into action which addresses upstream and downstream components of solid waste management. It is investing heavily on local stakeholders’ engagement noting that waste management is a collaborative, behavior-reshaping, and grassroots-based undertaking. On the technical side, it is putting taxpayers’ money into good use by providing the necessary infrastructures to recover valuable recyclable and compostable waste materials from the waste stream and setting up a system of residual waste management. The Department’s Resource Recovery Division is responsible for the operations of the County’s sanitary landfill, recycling facility, composting facility, convenience centers, household hazardous waste and electronics facility, scrap metal and scrap tire sites, residential solid waste, recycling, bulky and organic collections, development and implementation of the resource recovery system plan, preparation of the annual Recycling Plan to County Council, updating of the comprehensive TYSWP and required progress report, and mandatory business and multi-family recycling enforcement of ordinances including product bans such as the bans on expanded polystyrene food containers and single-use straws that are not home-compostable, within Prince George’s County. The Division also performs the annual licensing and permitting of refuse and recycling vehicles, and business licensing recycling facilities within the County. Other Divisions that fall within the Department include the Stormwater Management Division that is responsible for storm water management including managing local, state and federally mandated flood control and watershed improvement programs, the Sustainability Division which promotes and implements litter reduction programs, and the Animal Management Division.

The Department of Public Works and Transportation (DPW&T)

The Department of Public Works and Transportation, through its Office of Highway Maintenance workforce, performs various cleanup operations through its “Adopt-a-Road” program, and the removal of roadside litter and illegal dumping from the County’s public right-

of-way. This DPW&T’s Clean-lot crew also assists the Department of Permitting, Inspections, and Enforcement (DPIE) in the cleaning of privately owned properties through court orders and citations that have been issued for trash and debris removal that have not been cleaned by the property owner. The costs for cleaning privately owned properties are billed to the property owner and may result in tax liens if bills for the cleanup effort are not paid.

The Department is also part of County-wide Litter and Mowing ‘Blitz’ launched as part of the County’s previously described beautification initiative.

The DPW&T’s work force is supplemented by participants in various programs of the judicial and correctional systems. The Department of Corrections Community Service Program contributes significantly to the removal of roadside litter and illegal dumping along County maintained roadways. The activities and assignments for this multifaceted work force are coordinated by the Special Services Division of the Office of Highway Maintenance. DPW&T also provides a coordinator to manage its “Adopt-a-Road” program and to coordinate with the volunteer groups, civic associations and others involved in clearing roadside litter and debris from roadways in the County.

Department of Permitting, Inspections and Enforcement (DPIE)

The department functions in many roles including permitting, plan review, inspections, licensing, code enforcement and preliminary design review. Their participation and involvement with the County’s solid waste management program is focused primarily on code enforcement and inspections. Specific areas of attention include the following:

- Anti-Litter and Weed Ordinance - which prohibits the accumulation of trash and debris on private property within the unincorporated areas of the County. Inspections are conducted as part of an overall and ongoing departmental "cleanup" strategy in communities or in response to complaints. Should violations be identified during an inspection, the Code Official (inspector) issues a Notice of Violation (NOV) and/or a Civil Citation to the owner or responsible person for the property. The NOV or citation references the violation(s) of the County Code and the length of time allotted to address the violation(s). A follow-up inspection is conducted after the allotted time to ensure compliance. If the violation(s) has not been addressed at the time of re-inspection of the property, appropriate action will be taken. Commercial Property removal of litter and debris from sidewalks and roadways. Breaches of the said duty shall be subject to a civil fine not to exceed One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) for each separate offense.
- Sign Ordinance - which regulates the placement of signs on private properties in Prince George’s County, except for the City of Laurel. The Department has previously conducted sign blitz to remove illegal signage on the County's public right-of-way. Inspections may be scheduled with the Department for ordinance enforcement.

The County Police Department

The County Police Department is the principal agency responsible for criminal enforcement of State and County laws regarding littering and illegal dumping.

The County Office of Homeland Security’s Office of Emergency Management

The County Office of Homeland Security’s Office of Emergency Management is responsible for coordinating the emergency response of the County Government during times of crisis or disaster. Countywide contingency plans for disaster response are also managed by this Office.

The County Health Department

The County Health Department, through its Environmental Engineering/Policy Program, is charged with the responsibility of maintaining surveillance of all County solid waste disposal systems to safeguard public health against potential threats from environmental contamination. Specific activities include:

1. Responding to citizen complaints concerning the improper and illegal disposal of solid and liquid wastes and associated public health issues.
2. Inspecting all vehicles desiring a solid waste or recyclables collection license and registration to reduce the nuisance created by improperly equipped collection trucks.
3. Licensing of septage collection vehicles.
4. Reviewing solid waste acceptance, recycling, biosolids, sludge, special medical waste, and other special waste disposal facility plans, if requested.
5. Inspecting sanitary landfills, recycling facilities, rubblefills and biosolids storage and utilization sites.
6. Evaluating sample data in regard to surface and groundwater quality of the County. Requiring or conducting field samplings when necessary.
7. Cooperating with the County and municipal governments concerning establishing or upgrading their solid waste management systems.
8. Providing information on disposal techniques to citizens, engineering firms and government agencies.
9. Instituting legal action to abate potential health hazards resulting from solid waste problems when other measures have failed to obtain satisfactory results.
10. Working with County, State and Federal law enforcement and regulatory agencies on cases that deal with the improper disposal of solid and liquid wastes.

APPENDIX D

Zoning Requirements Related to Solid Waste Management Activities in Commercial, Industrial, and Residential Zones

APPENDIX D

Zoning Requirements Related to Solid Waste Management Activities In Commercial, Industrial, and Residential Zones

Table D-1: Zoning Requirements Relating to Solid Waste Management Activities in Commercial Zones

ZONING REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN COMMERCIAL ZONES (PRINCE GEORGE’S COUNTY CODE, 2018)						
Solid Waste Management Facilities/Activities	Commercial Zones					
	C-O	C-A	C-S-C	C-W	C-M	C-R-C
Trash Removal Service					p ³⁹	
Collection of Recyclable Materials	P	P	P	P	P	
a) temporary						
b) all others						
Paper Recycling-Collection Center ⁱ					SE ⁱⁱ	
Recycling Plant, except as otherwise specified						
Recycling Rubber						
Recycling Textiles						
Recycling-Nonferrous Metals						
Sanitary Landfill or Rubblefill	SE	SE	SE		SE	
Transfer Station						
Composting ^{viii}	P	P	P	P	P	P

Not permitted
P Permitted
SE Special exception required
S-P Special permit required

- (A) The subject C-M Zone property shall have at least seventy-five (75) feet of frontage on a street shown on the Master Plan as a collector or higher classification, be at least twenty-five thousand (25,000) square feet in area and be the subject of a use and occupancy permit for commercial vehicle storage issued prior to January 1, 1990.
- (B) In addition, the use may be placed on a C-M Zone property contiguous to property meeting the requirements in paragraph (A), but only if both properties are in the same ownership and the paragraph (A) property has a valid use and occupancy permit for trash removal services.
- (CB-17-2002)

ⁱ Only for collection, storage and shipping.

ⁱⁱ Permitted by right under certain conditions, otherwise a special exception is required.

Table D-2: Zoning Requirements Relating to Solid Waste Management Activities in Industrial and Residential Zones

ZONING REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN INDUSTRIAL AND RESIDENTIAL ZONES (PRINCE GEORGE’S COUNTY CODE, 2018)										
Solid Waste Management Facilities/Activities	Industrial Zones					Selected Residential Zones ⁱⁱⁱ				
	I-1	I-2	I-3	I-4	U-L-1	R-O-S	O-S	R-A	R-E	R-R
Trash Removal Service	P ^{iv}	P								
Collection of Recyclable Materials										
a) temporary	P	P	P	P	S-P ^v	P	P	P	P	P
b) all others	P	P		P	SE					
Electronic Recycling Facility	SE*	SE*								
Paper Recycling-Collection Center ^{vi}	P	P		P	P					
Recycling Plant, except as otherwise specified	SE	P		P	SE			P ^{vii}		
Recycling Rubber	SE	P		P	SE					
Recycling Textiles	SE	P	P	P	SE					
Recycling-Nonferrous Metals	SE	P		P	SE					
Sanitary Landfill, Rubble fill or Class 3 Fill	SE	SE				SE	SE	SE ³³	SE	SE
Transfer Station		SE**								
Concrete recycling facility	SE	P ^{viii}	SE	SE	SE					
Waste material separation and processing facility, in accordance with Section 27-475.05 (CB-77-1990; CB-75-1998; CB-39-2004)		P								
Composting ^{ix}	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

■ Not permitted **P** Permitted **SE** Special exception required **S-P** Special permit required

***Electronic Recycling Facility** Permitted without a special exception provided:

- (A) All operations shall be confined to the interior of a wholly enclosed building. There shall be no outdoor storage and/or unattended drop offs of materials or equipment;
- (B) The facility shall not accept material from individual residents and shall not operate as a public drop-off center;
- (C) The use and occupancy permit application shall include an operations plan and checklist indicating the methods by which the facility intends to comply with the approved certification standard;
- (D) Within twelve (12) months after issuance of any use and occupancy permit to an electronic recycling facility, the occupant shall obtain, and at all times thereafter, maintain certification under the most recently adopted Responsible Recycling (R2) standard, e-steward standard, or an equivalent standard determined by the Department of Permitting, Inspections, and Enforcement to meet or exceed these standards;

ⁱⁱⁱ No other residential zones permit any of the uses in this table except for the temporary collection of recyclable materials.

^{iv} With conditions, including detailed site plan approval.

^v In accordance with requirements for temporary uses found in Section 27-260 and 27-261.

^{vi} Only for collection, storage and shipping.

^{vii} Enacted through CB-101-2017 for the purpose of permitting the recycling plant use in the Residential-Agricultural (R-A) Zone effective November 14, 2017.

^{viii} Amended by virtue of CB 46-2018 from “SE” to “P” classification under certain specified requirements with effectivity date from September 4, 2018.

^{ix} Permitted in association with “agriculture” and “urban farm” uses wherever they may be permitted.

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- (E) Following initial certification, each electronic recycling facility shall certify to the Department of Permitting, Inspections, and Enforcement in January of each calendar year that the permitted facility is certified under the R2 or equivalent approved standard; and
- (F) In the event an electronic recycling facility fails to obtain the required certification within twelve (12) months after the issuance of the use and occupancy permit, or fails to maintain such certification, the Department of Permitting, Inspections, and Enforcement shall revoke the use and occupancy permit and operations must cease until the certification is obtained.

(CB-91-2012; CB-29-2014)

****Transfer Station:** Permitted use without the requirement of a Special Exception provided:

- (A) The site on which the use is located is operating as an existing construction and demolition processing and recycling facility within five miles of access to a State Highway of arterial classification or higher; and
- (B) The facility is approved for acceptance of Municipal Solid Waste generated in Prince George's County pursuant to the Prince George's County FY 2002-2011 Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan.

(CB-76-2012)

SE Only for expansion of an existing sanitary landfill or rubble fill on abutting land for which an approved Special Exception has not expired.

APPENDIX E

ABCR Program and Participants

APPENDIX E

Multi-family Recycling Program and Participants

1. Schedule for the Development and Implementation of the Program

The Multi-family Recycling Program was implemented on October 1, 2014.

2. Program Monitoring

DoE’s Recycling Section oversees the progress and performance of the Multi-family Recycling Program, including recycling program inspections of each apartment and condominium property. Apartment and Condominium Officials conduct inspections, review service levels, investigate reported or unreported pick-up and disposal complaints, meet with residents or recycling contractor staff to educate or review practices, and review contractor compliance with the recycling contract. Any issues which arise from these visits that are deemed deficiencies on the part of the residents or recycling contractor are detailed in writing and reported to the violator. The Apartment and Condominium Officials shall initiate actions to correct all deficiencies within 60 days of being notified.

The Apartment and Condominium Officials will also be available to conduct educational seminars and/or tours regarding new materials, practices, and procedures for residents. Also, the owner, manager or resident council shall be responsible for keeping the residents current on new regulations, laws, and mandates affecting recycling in the apartment buildings or condominiums.

3. Program Enforcement

DoE’s Recycling Section ensures that recycling at apartment and condominiums will be implemented in accordance with the Sections 9-1703 and 9-1711 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland and Prince George’s County Code, Subtitle 21, Division 4, Section 21-149. The County’s law allows for fines to any person that violates the recycling or reporting requirements of the law including civil penalties. Further, any penalties collected under the law shall be paid to the County.

4. Program Participants

The following tables provide a list of apartments (394) and condominiums (42) that are participants in the Multi-family Recycling Program.

Table E-1: Multi-family Recycling Program Apartments and Condominium

Apartment Buildings			
Property Name	Property Address	Property City	Zipcode
11704 Roby Avenue Apartments	11704 Roby Avenue	Beltsville	20705
1840 Apartments	8500 New Hampshire An	Silver Spring	20903
3350 at Alterra Apartment	3350 Toledo Terrace	Hyattsville	20782
3804 38th Avenue Apartments	3804 38th Avenue	Brentwood	20722
6800 Red Top Road	6800 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912
6805 Red Top Rd Apartments, LLC	6805 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912
6807 Red Top Road	6807 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912
6809 Red Top Road	6809 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912
6811 Red Top Road	6811 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912
6817 Red Top Road	6817 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912
6819 Red Top Road	6819 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912
6821 Red Top Road	6821 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912
6823 Red Top Road	6823 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912
6825 Red Top Road	6825 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912
6827 Red Top Road	6827 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912
831 Fairview Avenue Apartments, LLC	831 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912
833 Fairview Avenue Apartments, LLC	833 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912
901 Fairview Avenue Apartments	901 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912
903 Fairview Avenue Apartments	903 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912
905 Fairview Avenue Apartments	905 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912
906 Fairview Avenue Apartments	906 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912
Acclaim At Lake Largo Apartments	520 Largo Center Drive	Largo	20774
Addison Chapel Apartments	1525 Elkwood Lane	Capitol Heights	20743
Addison Row Apartments	4800 Addison Road	Capitol Heights	20743
Adelphi Court Apartments	9420 Adelphi Road	Hyattsville	20783
Admiral Place	4400 Rena Road	SUITLAND	20746
Alden - Berkley Townhomes LLC	4954 Lakeland Road.	College Park	20740
Allure Apollo	4401 Telfair Blvd	Camp Springs	20746
Alvista Bowie	3631 Elder Oaks Blvd	Bowie	20716
Andrews Ridge Apartments	5635 Regency Park Court	Suitland	20746
Anton House Apartments	2600 Keating Street	Temple Hills	20748
Arbor Terrace Senior Living	9885 Greenbelt Road	Lanham	20706
Arden Pointe Apartments	13315 Edinburgh Lane	Laurel	20708
Arundel Arms Apartments	2901 Arundel Road	Mt. Rainer	20712
Arundel Park Apartments	4700 31st Place	Mt. Rainer	20712
Ascend Apollo Apartments	9400 Grand Blvd	Largo	20774
Ashton Heights	3901 Suitland Rd	Suitland	20746

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Aspire Apollo	4451 Telfair Blvd	Camp Springs	20746
Aster College Park Apartments	4400 Calvert Road	College Park	20740
Auburn Manor Apartments	6821 Riverdale Road	Riverdale	20784
Autumn Woods Apartments	5033 57th Avenue	Bladensburg	20710
Avalon Laurel	6900 Andersons Way	Laurel	20707
Avana Heather Ridge	16021 English Oaks Ave	BOWIE	20716
Aventura at Contee Crossing	7810 Contee Road	Laurel	20707
Avenue Apartments	6311 Pennsylvania Ave	Forestville	20747
Avondale Apartments (formerly Goldberg Avondale)	8301 Ashford Boulevard	Laurel Maryland	20707
Avery Park Apartments	1801 Hampshire Green Lane	Silver Spring	20903
Avondale Park Apartments	4915 Eastern Avenue	Hyattsville	20782
Avondale Overlook Apartments	2400 Queens Chapel Road	Hyattsville	20782
Barclay Square Apartments	3598 Powder Mill Road	Beltsville	20705
Bedford Station Apartments	1400 University Blvd, East, #102	Beltsville	20783
Belcrest Plaza Apartments	3507 Toledo Terrace	Hyattsville	20782
Beltsville Gardens Apartments	4710 Saint Mary’s Street	Beltsville	20705
BH Regency Pointe Apartments	3253 Walters Lane, Suite 101	Forestville	20747
Birchwood at Newton Green Apartments	5300 Newton Street	Bladensburg	20710
Bladensburg Common Apartments	4200 58th Avenue	Bladensburg	20710
Branchwood Towers Apartments	8600 Mike Shapiro Drive	Clinton	20735
Brandywine Green Apartments	15135 Mattawoman Drive	Brandywine	20613
Brentwood Apartments	4108 40th Street	Brentwood	20722
Briarwood Place/ Hunting Oaks Apartments	8800 Hunting Lane	Laurel	20708
Brinkley House Apartments	3051 Brinkley Road Unit T1	Temple Hills	20748
Brinkley Manor Apartments	3032 Brinkley Road	Temple Hills	20748
Brookdale Woodward Estates	14997 health center drive	Bowie	20716
C Street Flats	24 C Street Suite # 102	Laurel	20707
Calvert Hall Apartments	3805 64th Avenue	Landover Hills	20784
Camden College Park	9600 Milestone Way	College Park	20740
Campus Gardens Apartments	2200 Phelps Rd., #101	Hyattsville	20783
Candlewood Apartments	5009 Quincy Street	Bladensburg	20710
Canonbury Square Apartments	508 Greenlawn Drive	Hyattsville	20783
Capital Crossing Apartments	3930 Suitland Rd	Suitland	20746
Capitol House Apartments	5105 Southern Avenue	Capitol Heights	20003
Capitol Square Apartments	4008 38th Street	Brentwood	20722
Capital View Apartments	4301 57th Avenue	Bladensburg	20710
Carleton East Apts	9747-A Good Luck Rd	Seabrook	20706
Carriage Hill Apartments	3416 Curtis Drive	Hillcrest Heights	20746
Carrollon Manor	8621 Annapolis Road	New Carrollton	20784

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Castle Manor Apartments	5307 38th Avenue	Hyattsville	20781
Cedarville Mobile Home Park	10505 Cedarville Road	Brandywine	20613
Central Gardens I	1 Cindy Lane	Capitol Heights	20743
Central Gardens II	6804 Central Avenue	Capitol Heights	20743
Century Summerfield Apartments	8100 Gibbs Way	Landover	20785
Charlestowne North Apartments	8150 Lakecrest Drive	Greenbelt	20770
Charter Senior Living of Bowie	7600 Laurel Bowie Road	Bowie	20715
Cherry Point Apartments	7800 Sheriff Rd	Hyattsville	20785
Chesapeake Landing Apartments	7509 Buchanan Street	Landover Hills	20784
Chestnut Apartments	10401 46th Avenue	Beltsville	20705
Chestnut Hill Apartments	3907 23rd Parkway	Temple Hills	20748
Chestnut Ridge Apartments	6872 Riverdale Road	Lanham	20706
Cheval Court Apartment	2611 Luana Drive	Forestville	20747
Cheverly Crossing Apartments	3839 64th Avenue	Hyattsville	20784
Cheverly Station Apartments	6501 Landover Road	Landover	20785
Chillum Oaks Adventist Apartments	6305 Riggs Road	Hyattsville	20782
Chillum Terrace Apartments	620 Sheridan Street, Rental office	Hyattsville	20783
Churchills Choice (formerly Village of Churchills Choice)	4530 Lords Landing Road	Upper Marlboro	20772
Clinton Manor Apartments	8500 Mike Shapiro Drive	Clinton	20735
Colebrook Manor Townhomes Apartments	3911 25th Ave	Temple Hills	20748
Collington	10450 Lottsford Rd	Mitchellville	20721
Colmar Manor/Newark	4209 Newark Road	Brentwood	20722
Colonial Village Apartments	908 Marcy Avenue	Oxon Hill	20745
Columbia Arms Apartments	2210 Kent Village Drive	Landover	20785
Columbia Park Apartments	2014 East Marlboro Avenue	Landover	20785
Conifer Village at Oakcrest Apartments	2011 Brooks Drive	District Heights	20747
Coronado Apartments	9004 Riggs Road	Hyattsville	20783
Council House Apartments	3940 Bexley Place	Suitland	20746
Courts at Walker Mill Apartments	6936 Walker Mill Road	Capital Heights	20743
Courts of Camp Springs Apartments	5327 Carswell Avenue	Suitland	20746
Courtyard Park Apartments	4203 Oglethorpe Street #1	Hyattsville	20781
Crescent Pointe Apartments	28-40 Crescent Road	Greenbelt	20770
Crestleigh	9556 Muirkirk Road	Laurel	20708
Cross Creek Apartments and Laurel Manor	810 Kay Court	Laurel	20707
Daniels Run Apartments	9228 Edwards Way	Adelphi	20783
Dean Manor Apartments	3400 Dean Drive	Hyattsville	20782
Deerfield Run Apartments	13300 Deerfield Road	Laurel	20708
Domain College Park	3711 Campus Drive	College Park	20740
Dona, LLC	405 Armstrong Ct	Laurel	20707

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Dunhill Village South Apartments	5815 Marlboro Pike	Forestville	20747
Duvall Westside Apartment	14100 Westside Boulevard	Laurel	20707
East Pines Terrace Apartments	6747 Riverdale Road	Riverdale	20737
Eastdale Apartments	6021 67th Avenue	Riverdale	20737
Emerald Apartments	3554 55th Avenue	Hyattsville	20784
Emerson at Cherry Lane Apartments	14720 Fourth Street	Laurel	20707
Emerson House Apartments	5999 Emerson Street	Bladensburg	20710
Evergreen Senior Community	3800 Enfield Chase Ct	Bowie	20716
Evergreen Terrace	2016 Oglethorpe Street	Hyattsville	20782
Everly Apartments	97 Capital Court	Largo	20774
Evolution at Towne Center	14725 4th St	Laurel	20707
Fernwood Mobile Home	1901 Fernwood Drive	Capitol Heights	20743
Ferris Manor Apartment Homes	4706 Cherokee Street	College Park	20740
Finian's Court Apartments	7742 Finns Lane	Lanham	20784
Fleetwood Village Apartments	721 Chillum Road	Hyattsville	20783
Fletchers Field Apartments	5249 Kenilworth Avenue	Hyattsville	20737
Flower Village Mobile Home Park	9208 Columbine Lane	Upper Marlboro	20772
Forest Hill Apartments	1439 Southern Avenue	Oxon Hill	20748
Forest Lake Apartments	9869 Good Luck Road	Lanham	20706
Fort Washington Adventist Apartments	11316 Fort Washington Road	Fort Washington	20744
Fort Washington Manor Apartments	10800 Indian Head Highway	Fort Washington	20744
Fountain Club	7604 Fontainebleau Drive	New Carrollton	20784
Fountain Park Apartments	5122 Kenilworth Avenue	Hyattsville	20781
Fox Club	1935 Brooks Drive	Capitol Heights	20743
Fox Hills North Apartments	1108 Kennebec Street	Oxon Hill	20745
Fox Rest Apartments	13913 Briarwood Drive	Laurel	20708
Foxfire Apartments	8737 Contee Road	Laurel	20708
Franklin Park	9230 Springhill Lane	Greenbelt	20770
Friendship Arms Apartments	5805 42nd Avenue	Hyattsville	20781
Garfield Court Apartments	5705 43rd Avenue	Hyattsville	20781
Gates of Cipriano Apartments	8501 Greenbelt Road	Greenbelt	20770
Gateway Gardens Apartments	4204 58th Avenue	Hyattsville	20710
Gateway Square Apartments	4855 Saint Barnabas Road	Temple Hills	20748
Gateway Village Senior Apartments	505 Suffolk Avenue	Capitol Heights	20743
Gateway Station (formerly Allentown) Apartment	5215 Morris Ave. #5	Suitland	20746
Glen Oaks Apartments I&II	7509 Mandan Road #104	Greenbelt	20770
Glen Willow Apartments	903 Glen Willow Drive	Seat Pleasant	20743
Glenarden Woods Apartments	7926 Glenarden Parkway	Glenarden	20706
Glendale Apartments	9971 Goodluck Road	Lanham	20706
Glenreed Apartments	3210 Reed Street	Glenarden	20706

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Governor's Green Apartments	16501 Governor Bridge Road	Bowie	20716
Graduate Gardens Apartments	4317 Rowalt Drive	College Park	20740
Graduate Hills	3424 Tulane	College Park	20783
Green Ridge House	22 Ridge Road	Greenbelt	20770
Hamilton Garden Apartments	5404 Hamilton Street	Hyattsville	20781
Hamilton Manor Apartments	3342 Lancer Drive	Hyattsville	20782
Hampshire Village	1319 Merrimac	Hyattsville	20783
Hanover Apartments	7232 Hanover Pkwy	Greenbelt	20770
Harbor Place Apartments	1101 Palmer Road	Fort Washington	20744
Harbor's Edge (formerly Park Forest/ Park North)	625 Audrey Lane	Oxon Hill	20745
Harbour Manor Apartments	4513 23rd Parkway	Temple Hills	20748
Haven Largo (formerly Camden Largo Town Center Apartments)	9701 Summit Circle	Largo	20774
Heather Hill Apartments	5837 Fisher Road	Temple Hills	20748
Henson Creek Apartments	3466 Brinkley Road	Temple Hills	20748
Heritage Square Apartments	7845 Riverdale Road	New Carrollton	20784
Hickory Hill	3613 Silver Park Dr	Suitland	20746
High View Terrace	7004 Highview Terrace	Hyattsville	20782
Highland Ridge Apartments	1201 Benning Road	Capitol Heights	20743
Hillcrest Village Apartments	4100 53rd Place	Bladensburg	20710
Hillside Heights Apartments	5237 Marlboro Pike	Capitol Heights	20743
Hilltop Apartments	5345 85th Avenue	New Carrollton	20784
Holly Spring Meadows Apartments	5521 Marlboro Pike	Forestville	20743
Hunters Glen Apartments	14210 Slidell Court	Upper Marlboro	20772
Hyattsville House Apartments	6000 42nd Avenue	Hyattsville	20781
Imperial Gardens II	3904 Regency Parkway	Suitland	20746
Iverson Towers Apartments	4301 23rd Parkway	Temple Hills	20748
Jefferson Hall Apartments	5422 Kenilworth Terrace	Riverdale	20737
Jericho Residences Apartments	1000 Brightseat Road	Landover	20785
Kaywood Garden Apartments	4101 Kaywood Place	Mt. Rainer	20712
Kenilworth Towers Apartments	3801 Kenilworth Avenue	Bladensburg	20710
Kennedy House Apartments	PO Box 708	Riverdale	20737
Kent Village	6707 Hawthorne Street	Landover	20785
Kings Park Plaza	2600 Queens Chapel Road	Hyattsville	20782
Kings Square Apartments	3402 Dodge Park Road	Landover	20785
Kirkwood Apartments	2731 Nicholson Street	Hyattsville	20782
Lake Arbor Towers Apartments	11411 Lake Arbor Way	Mitchellville	20721
Lakeside North Apartments	430 Ridge Road	Greenbelt	20770
Langdon Park at Fort Washington (formerly Glen Rock Landing)	2428 Corning Ave	Ft. Washington	20744
Langley Terrace Apartments	8007 14th Avenue	Hyattsville	20783
Landmark Apartments	5603 Cypress Creek Drive	Hyattsville	20782

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LANDMARK College Park	4500 College Avenue	College Park	20742
Landon Court Apartments	3601 Gallatin Street	Hyattsville	20782
Langley Gardens Apartments	1100 Lebanon Street	Silver Spring	20903
Lansdowne Village Apartments	1720 Brightseat Road	Landover	20785
Largo Landing Fellowship House Apartments	1077 Largo Road	Upper Marlboro	20774
LaSalle Park	5443 16th Avenue	Chillum	20782
Laurel Court Apartments	321 Thomas Drive	Laurel	20707
Laurel Lakes Apartments	7901 Laurel Lakes Court	Laurel	20707
Laurel Park Apartments	801 8th Street	Laurel	20707
Laurel Pines Apartments	14801 Bowie Road	Laurel	20708
Laurelton Court Apartments	704 Gorman Avenue	Laurel	20707
Lerner University Square Apartments	157 Westway Rd	Greenbelt	20770
Lexington Apartments	8105 Tahona Drive	Silver Spring	20903
Liberty Place Apartments	1352 University Blvd.	Hyattsville	20783
Lighthouse At Twinlakes Apartments	11932 Twinlakes Drive	Beltsville	20705
Madison Gardens Apartments	3220 Swann Road	Suitland	20746
Madison Park Apartments	5902 31st Avenue	Hyattsville	20782
Manor Apartments	4907 Eastern Avenue	Hyattsville	20782
Manor at Victoria Park Apartments	3420 Rickey Avenue	Temple Hills	20748
Maple Ridge Apartments	2252 Brightseat Road	Landover	20785
The Marconi Apartments	5908 St. Moritz Drive	Temple Hills	20748
Marlborough House Apartments	3001 Branch Avenue	Hillcrest Heights	20748
Marlow Heights Apartments	4223 28th Avenue	Temple Hills	20748
Marlow Plaza/Marlow Gardens	2900 Saint Clair Drive	Temple Hills	20748
Marwood Senior Apartments	5605 Marwood Boulevard	Upper Marlboro	20772
Mazza Grandmarc Apartments	9530 Baltimore Ave	College Park	20740
Meadows at Capitol Heights	5284 Marlboro Pike	Capitol Heights	20743
Metro Place at Towne Center	4300 Telfair Blvd	Camp Springs	20746
Midtown at Camp Springs	4400 Telfair Boulevard	Camp Springs	20746
Millwood Townhouses Apartments	1418 Karen Boulevard	Capitol Heights	20743
Mode At Hyattsville	3300 East West Highway	Hyattsville	20782
Montpelier Village	4411 Romlon St. #2 Lower Level	Beltsville	20705
Monument Village at College Park Apartments	9122 Baltimore Avenue	College Park	20740
Morningside House of Laurel	7700 Cherry Lane	Laurel	20707
Mosaic at Largo Station Apartments	8831 Lottsford Road	Largo	20774
Motiva at Greenbelt Apartments	6420 Cherrywood Lane	Greenbelt	20770
Mrs. Philippines Home for Senior Citizens Apartments	6482 Bock Road	Oxon Hill	20745
Newbury Square Apartments	6803 Riggs Road	Hyattsville	20782

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New Carrollton Woods Apartments	6285 Fernwood Terrace	Riverdale	20737
New Spellman House Associates LLC.	4711 Berwyn House Road.	College Park	20740
Newton Square Apartments	3500 Newton Place	Mt. Rainer	20712
North Hills Apartments	6501 Hil Mar Drive	District Heights	20747
Northhampton Apartments	67 Harry S. Truman Drive	Largo	20774
Northwest Park Apartments	475 Southampton Drive	Silver Spring	20903
Oakcrest Towers Apartments	2100 Brooks Drive	District Heights	20747
Oaks at Oxon Hill Apartments	5400 Livingston Terrace	Oxon Hill	20745
Oliver Gardens	6106-6105 42nd Avenue	Hyattsville	20781
Oxon Hill Village Apartments	2260 Alice Avenue	Oxon Hill	20745
Park Garden SPE LLC	5110 & 5028 Edmonston Road	Hyattsville	20781
Park Greene Apartments	2641 Shadyside Avenue	Suitland	20746
Park Place Apartments	607 7th Street	Laurel	20707
Park View at Bladensburg	4202 58th Street	Bladensburg	20710
Park View at Laurel I & II	9000 Briarcroft Lane	Laurel	20708
Parke Cheverly	3400 55th Avenue	Hyattsville	20784
Parke Crescent Apartments	9 Parkway	Greenbelt	20770
Parke Laurel Apartments	13178 Larchdale Road	Laurel	20708
Parkland Square Apartments	2100 County Road	District Heights	20747
Parkland Village Apartments	6004 Parkland Court	Forestville	20747
Parkview Gardens Apartments	6400 64th Avenue	Riverdale	20737
Parkway Apartments	4403 23rd Parkway	Temple Hills	20748
Parkway Terrace Apartments	3415 Parkway Terrace Drive	Suitland	20746
Parkway Terrace Apartments	2-22 Parkway	Greenbelt	20770
Penn Mar Apartments	3747 Donnell Drive #102	Forestville	20747
Penn Southern Apartments	4113 Southern Avenue	Capitol Heights	20743
Pickwick Square Mutual Homes (CO-OP)	1574 Addison Road South	District Height	20747
Pin Oak Village	16010 Excalibur Road	Bowie	20716
Pinebrook Apartments	2614 Pinebrook Ave #H3	Landover	20785
Plaza Tower Apartments	6700 Belcrest Road	Hyattsville	20782
Pleasant Homes Apartments	6606 Greig Street	Seat Pleasant	20743
Pleasant House Apartments	6904 Seat Pleasant Drive	Seat Pleasant	20743
Powder Mill Village Apartments	3625 Powder Mill Road	Beltsville	20705
Prince Georgetown Apartments	6272 67th Court	Riverdale	20737
Princeton Estates Apartments	4637 Dallas Place	Temple Hills	20748
Quebec Arms Apartments	8224 14th Avenue	Hyattsville	20783
Queens Plaza Apartments	2500 Queens Chapel Road #104	Hyattsville	20782
Queensbury Park Apartments	6104 42nd Avenue	Hyattsville	20781
Quincy Village Apartments	5301 Quincy Street	Bladensburg	20710

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Raleigh Court Apartments	4431 23rd Parkway	Temple Hills	20748
Regency Court Apartments	3215 Swann Road., #204	Suitland	20746
Regency Lane	6816 Walker Mill Road. Suite 102	Suitland	20747
Remington Place Apartments	2602 Brinkley Road	Fort Washington	20744
Renaissance Square Artist Apartments	4307 Jefferson Street	Hyattsville	20781
Residence at Silver Hill	3501 Terrace Drive Suite B	Suitland	20746
River Pointe Apartments	8340 Indian Head Highway	Fort Washington	20744
Riverdale Village Apartments	5409 Riverdale Road	Riverdale	20737
Riverside Plaza Apartments	6253 Oxon Hill Road	Oxon Hill	20745
Riverview Apartments	10 Riverview Ct. Suite 204	Laurel	20707
Riverview II	10 Riverview Ct. Suite 204	Laurel	20707
Riverwood Apartments	5305 Riverdale Road	Riverdale	20737
Rollingcrest Commons	6060 Sargent Road	Hyattsville	20782
The Heights (formerly Rochelle Hall Apartments)	1996 Rochell Avenue #2	Forestville	20747
Selborne House Laurel Apartments	501 Main Street	Laurel	20707
Serene Gardens Apartments	1801 Jasmine Terrace	Adelphi	20783
Seven Springs Apartments	9310 Cherry Hill Rd	College Park	20740
Sheridan Apartments, LLC	620 Sheridan Street	Hyattsville	20783
South Hill Apartments	4105 Southern Ave	Capitol Heights	20743
South Pointe Apartments	2603 Southern Avenue	Temple Hills	20748
Southern Terrace Apartments	607-613 Southern Avenue	Oxon Hill	20745
SouthRidge Apartment Homes	9523 Muirkirk Road	Laurel	20708
Southview Apartments	1311 Southerview Drive	Oxon Hill	20745
Spanish Village Apartments	1922 County Road	District Heights	20747
Spark Oxon Hill Apartments	6441 Livingston Road	Oxon Hill	20745
Spring House Apartments	9401 Spring House Lane	Laurel	20708
St. Paul Senior Living	1207 Addison Road South	Capitol Heights	20743
Steeplechase Apartments	150 Steeplechase Way	Largo	20774
Stevens Walk Apartments	10407-B 46th Avenue	Beltsville	20705
Steward Manor Apartments	106 Morris Drive	Laurel	20707
Summer Ridge Apartments	1829 Belle Haven Drive	Landover	20785
Summerlyn Apartments	14709 Shiloh Ct #X1	Laurel	20708
Suncrest Apartments	5225-5227-5229-5231 Marlboro Pike	Capitol Heights	20743
Surrey Square Apartments	6024 Surrey Square Lane	Forestville	20747
Sussex Square Apartments	2316 Brooks Drive	Suitland	20746
Takoma Landing Apartments	790 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912
Takoma Towers Apartments	6733 New Hampshire Avenue	Takoma Park	20912
Tapestry Largo Station Apartments	9300 Lottsford Road	Largo	20774
Tempo at College Park Apartments	8430 Baltimore Avenue	College Park	20740

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Terrace Green Apartments	5300 Hamilton Street	Hyattsville	20781
Terrace Hills Apartments	5411 56th Avenue	Riverdale	20737
Terrapin Row	4301 Hartwick Road	College Park	20740
The Alloy	4700 Berwyn House Road	College Park	20740
The Belnor Senior Residences	3800 St. Barnabas Road	Suitland	20746
The Blakeley Apartment	502 & 506 Gorman Ave	Laurel	20707
The Bowen Apartments	14909 Health Center Drive	Bowie	20716
The Crossing at Hillcrest	5610 54th Avenue	Riverdale	20737
The District at Forestville Apartment	2723 Lorrington Drive	Forestville	20747
The Dussan Flats Apartments	2525 Ewing Ave	Suitland	20746
The Edition	3401 East West Highways	Hyattsville	20782
The Esplanade at National Harbor	250 American Way	Oxon Hill	20745
The Evergreens at Laurel	11737 South Laurel Drive	Laurel	20708
The Gallery	1805 Fox Street	Adelphi	20783
The Jennifer at Adelphi Apartments (formerly Adelphi Courts)	9420-9424 Adelphi Road	Hyattsville	20783
The Lawrence Apartments	12-26 Crescent Road	Greenbelt	20770
The Lodge at Marlton	9590 Robert Crain Highway	Upper Marlboro	20772
The Lofts at Pinebrook, LLC	2500 Pinebrook Avenue	Landover	20785
The Mark at Brickyard Stations Apartments	12401 Brickyard Boulevard	Beltsville	20705
The Middletown Apartments	14800 4th Street	Laurel	20707
The Milano Apartments	1002 Kennebec Street	Oxon Hill	20745
The Nine at College Park Apartments	8700 Baltimore Avenue	College Park	20740
The Oxford	6009 Oxon Hill Rd	Oxon Hill	20745
The Plaza Apartments	3215 Toledo Place #T1	Hyattsville	20782
The Phoenix Apartments	5802 Annapolis Road	Bladensburg	20710
The Remy Apartments	7730 Harkins Road	Lanham	20706
The Terrace At Hillcrest	4116 51st Street	Bladensburg	20710
The Views at Laurel Lakes Apartment Homes	8220 Marymont Drive	Laurel	20707
The Village at Hillcrest	4104 53rd Avenue	Bladensburg	20710
The Vue at Oxon Hill Apartments	4545 Wheeler Road	Oxon Hill	20745
The Willows	3850 Enfield Chase Court	Bowie	20716
The Willows at Victoria Falls Apartments	14001 Belle Chasse Boulevard	Laurel	20707
The Woods at Hillcrest	5360 Quincy Place	Hyattsville	20784
The Woods of Marlton Apartments	8911 Heathermore Boulevard	Upper Marlboro	20772
Top of the Hill Apartments	3200 Curtis Drive. #112	Temple Hills	20748
Top of the Park	4009 Gallatin Street	Hyattsville	20781
Townley	11457 Cherry Hill Rd	Beltsville	20705
TRIBUTE at Melford	17300 Melford Blvd.	Bowie	20715

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Trinity Terrace Apartments	6001 Fisher Road	Temple Hills	20748
Truman Park apartments	601 Harry S. Truman Drive	Largo	20774
Tudor Place Apartments	5801 Peabody Street	Hyattsville	20783
University City Apartments	2213 University Blvd E	Hyattsville	20783
University Club Apartments	4800 Berwyn House Road	College Park	20740
University Gardens	1801 Jasmine Terrace	Adelphi	20783
University Landing Apartments	1001 Merrimac Dr.	Silver Spring	20903
University View	8204 Baltimore Ave	College Park	20740
Varsity Apartments	8150 Baltimore Ave	College Park	20740
Verde at Greenbelt Station Apartments	8010 Greenbelt Station Parkway	Greenbelt	20770
Verona at District Heights	5042 Silver Hill Court #T3	Forestville	20747
Verona at Naylor Metro	3103 Good Hope Avenue	Temple Hills	20748
Verona at Silver Hill LLC	3506 Silver Park Drive	Suitland	20746
Verona at Suitland Metro Apartments	3401 Pearl Drive., Suite 4	Suitland	20746
Victory Crest	6100 Sargent Road	Hyattsville	20782
Victoria Crossing	8201 New Hampshire Avenue	Hyattsville	20783
Victory House of Palmer Park	7801 Barlowe Road	Landover	20785
Victory Station Apartments	1401 Merrimac Drive	Hyattsville	20783
Village of Churchills Choice	4530 Lords Landing Road	Upper Marlboro	20772
Village Square North Apartments	9017 Contee Road	Laurel	20708
The Villages at Montpelier Apartments	11686 S. Laurel Drive	Laurel	20708
Villas at Langley Apartments	8100 15th Avenue. #102	Hyattsville	20783
Vistas At Lake Largo Apartments	N Harry S Truman Drive	Upper Marlboro	20774
Walker Mill Apartments	1926 Rochell Avenue	Forestville	20747
West Side Apartments	5410 54th Avenue	Riverdale	20737
Westchester Tower Apartments	6200 Westchester Park Drive	College Park	20740
Westgate at Laurel Apartments	8200 Gorman Avenue	Laurel	20707
Westwood Place Apartments	7200 Jaywick Avenue	Fort Washington	20744
Whitehall Square Apartments	4110 Suitland Road	Suitland	20746
Wildercroft Terrace Apartments	6815 Riverdale Road	Riverdale	20737
WILLOW LAKE APTS	13010 Old Stage Coach Rd	Laurel	20708
Wilson Towers Apartments	7911 Indian Head Highway	Oxon Hill	20745
Windham Creek Apartments	5123 Suitland Road	Suitland	20746
Windsor Crossing Senior Apartments	5000 Lydianna Lane	Suitland	20746
Windsor Family Associates	3000 Victory Lane	Suitland	20746
Woodland Creek Manor (formerly Henson Cree Manor)	5301 Haras Place	Fort Washington	20748
Woodland Grove Apartments	12933 Laurel Bowie Road	Laurel	20708
Woodland Landings Apartment	10023 Greenbelt Road	Lanham	20706

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Woodland Springs Apartments	6617 Atwood Street	District Heights	20747
Woodlands at Reid Temple	11600 Glen Dale Boulevard	Glenn Dale	20769
Woods At Addison	6500 Ronald Rd	Capitol Heights	20743
Woodside Village Apartments	6801 Bock Road	Fort Washington	20744
Wyndham College Park North	4095 Powder Mill Road	Beltsville	20705
Wyndham National Harbor	250 Mariner Passage	Oxon Hill	20745
Wynfield Park Apartments	10209 Baltimore Avenue	College Park	20740

Condominiums			
Property Name	Property Address	Property City	Zipcode
Avenue at Forest Run Condominium	2801 Forest Run Drive	District Heights	20747
Bridgeport Condominiums	14309 Bowspring Lane	Laurel	20707
Brookside Park Condominium	500 Wilson Bridge Drive	Oxon Hill	20745
Cameron Grove Condos	100 Cameron Grove Boulevard	Upper Marlboro	20774
Capitol View Condo	1258 Capitol View Drive	Landover	20785
Carrollan Gardens	5408 85th Avenue	New Carrollton	20784
Chelsea Wood Condominium	8445 Greenbelt Road	Beltsville	20770
Cherry Glen Condominiums	11238 Cherry Hill Rd	Beltsville	20705
Chestnut Oaks Condominium	1800 Palmer Road	Fort Washington	20744
College Park Towers	4330 Hartwick Road	College Park	20740
Condominium No. One of the Pines	10210 Prince Place, Office-T1	Upper Marlboro	20774
Coronado Condominium	9520 Edwards Way	Adelphi	20783
Fleet Street Condominium	157 Fleet Street	Oxon Hill	20745
Forest Spring Condominium	7161 Cross Street	Forestville	20747
Frenchmen Creek Condo	7525 Riverdale Road	New Carrollton	20784
Greenbelt Lake Village Condominiums	6640 Lake Park Drive	Greenbelt	20770
Greenbriar Condominium	7600 Hanover Pkwy	Greenbelt	20770
The Haven Condominium	145 Riverhaven Drive	National Harbor/Oxon Hill	20745
Holly Hill Condominium	7201 Donnell Place	District Heights	20747
Hunting Ridge Condominium	6914 Hanover Parkway	Greenbelt	20770
Huntley Square Condominium	3333 Huntley Square Drive	Temple Hills	20748
Jefferson Square	1806 Metzertott Road #108	Adelphi	20783
Lords Landing Condominium	4428 Lord Loudon Court	Upper Marlboro	20772
Marlow Towers Condominium	3847 A Saint Barnabus Road	Suitland	20746
Maryland Farms Condominium	11386 Cherry Hill Road	Beltsville	20705
Montpelier Village Condominiums	10301 45th Place	Beltsville	20705
Normandy Place Condominiums	13800 - 14200 Farnsworth Ln	Upper Marlboro	20772
Oglethorpe Condominium	4410 Oglethorpe Street	Hyattsville	20781
One National Harbor Condo	155 Potomac Passage	National Harbor	20745
Parkside at College Park	8125 48th Avenue	College Park	20740
Presidential Park	1828 Metzertott Road	Adelphi	20783
Racquet Club Condominium	9200 Edwards Way	Adelphi	20783
River Park Condo	6001 64th Avenue	Riverdale	20737
Rosecroft Commons Condominium	2026 Alice Avenue	Oxon Hill	20745
Seville Condominium	3450 Toledo Terrace	Hyattsville	20782
The Avenue At Forest Run Condo	2805 Forest Run Dr	District Heights	20747

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The Willows at Victoria Falls Apartments	14001 Belle Chasse Boulevard	Laurel	20707
Treetop Condominiums	10113 Prince Place	Upper Marlboro	20774
Tribeca at Camp Springs Condominium	4701 Old Soper Road	Suitland	20746
Vista at Lake Arbor Condominium	10300 Westridge Drive	Bowie	20721
Westchester Park Condominiums	6100 Westchester Park Drive	College Park	20740
Westchester Park Section One Condominium	5900 Westchester Park Drive	College Park	20740

APPENDIX F
Expanded Office Building Recycling Plan

APPENDIX F

Expanded Office Building Recycling Plan

Background

The Maryland General Assembly passed Senate Bill 370 (the “law”) which amends Section 9-1703 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, and added a new Section 9-1714 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland to address the requirements of office building recycling. The law took effect on October 1, 2019, and requires the County Recycling Plan to address by October 1, 2020, the collection and recyclable materials from buildings that have 150,000 square feet or greater of office space. Further, Section 9-1714 of the Environment Article requires each owner of an office building to provide recycling containers for the collection of recyclable materials by October 1, 2021. Specifically, paper, cardboard, metal and plastic materials are to be included in the recycling program.

Currently, Prince George’s County government agencies participate in the County Office Recycling Program (CORP) which organizes recyclable and trash collection at all County government buildings, noting that government offices are the largest generators of waste papers, cardboard, etc. The first bid for the collection and hauling of recyclable materials from County offices occurred in 2011 via single-stream collection scheme. It resulted in a recycling increase of 46.5%. Since FY2016, CORP tonnage has been averaging 211 tons a year with 245.28 tons in FY2016, 133.79 tons in FY2017, 233 tons in FY2018, 252.79 tons in FY2019, 224.63 tons in FY 2020, 135.25 tons in FY2021, and 175.78 tons in FY 2022. Prior to 2011, the County maintained a dual stream collection service for recyclables. Materials are brought to the County’s MRF for processing and marketing. Collection is being done by a County-contracted hauler. To date, there are 89 CORP-established locations throughout the County and continues to expand. Recycling rate at County offices has significantly increased with the installation of new exterior and interior recycling and trash bins. Offices outside of the government center have made requests to be included in the program.

The County has an expansive legislation requiring commercial and industrial properties to undertake recycling and the requirements of the “law” are already embedded in the current legislation. The number of offices in Prince George’s County, specific to the space requirements of the Bill, is yet to be determined. However, per the US Census Bureau, there were 15,716 employer establishments in the County in 2020. An employer establishment is referred to as a “single physical location at which business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed.”

Existing Legislations

County Council Bill CB-87-2012, which was enacted on January 22, 2013, requires the owners of all commercial and industrial properties and businesses to provide an opportunity at their properties and for tenants, if any, to voluntarily recycle designated recyclable materials. County Council Bill 12-2018, which was enacted on September 24, 2018, strengthened CB-87-2012 by requiring all commercial and industrial properties to provide tenants, patrons and customers access to exterior and interior recycling for not only its employees, but to the public/customer base, as well. The law took effect on July 1, 2019, and is being enforced and monitored by the Prince George’s County Department of the Environment. Effectively on the said date, owners, tenants or operators should provide at least equally-sized and equally convenient recycling containers to accompany each trash container both on the exterior and interior of stores and offices. Appropriate and visible recycling and trash signages must accompany the containers. An annual report is required to be submitted to the County indicating recyclable materials collected and volume including collection and disposal methods.

The law provides an overarching framework for Prince George's County recycling program involving County facilities, single-family residences, multi-family, and commercial facilities. It also directs County offices and agencies to participate in the CORP. The Department of the Environment (DoE) provides technical assistance with respect to preparing recycling plans and reports, if needed. Although the County's recycling laws are more stringent than the State requirements, as the County's requirement is for all businesses and is not based on square footage or number of employees, the "law" complements and supports CB 12-2018 in terms of objectives and goals and affirms what the County currently does to promote County-wide recycling. On July 1, 2020, Prince George's County enacted a plastic straw ban under CB-52-2019. The ban applies to all businesses providing any straw or stirrer which cannot be composted. In order to reduce plastics in the County even further, CB-014-2022 requires all foodservice businesses to provide single-use items only upon request. By requiring customers to request these items, less unwanted plastics will be discarded or become litter.

Materials Included in the Program

The County is implementing a single-stream recycling program which covers a range of recyclable materials collected all together. Recyclables include paper, corrugated cardboard, aseptic/gable top milk and juice cartons, catalogs, frozen food packaging, hard and soft-covered books, kraft paper bags and wrapping paper, magazines, newspapers with inserts, paper board, food and beverage containers made from aluminum, bimetal, ferrous, and steel, aluminum foil, glass bottles and jars, plastics with resin identification numbers 1, 2, 3, 5 & 7, such as narrow neck and wide neck plastic food and beverage containers and empty aerosol cans. Excluded are numbers 4 (LDPE) and 6 (Polystyrene) since the County's MRF does not accept or process the material due to the lack of viable end-markets. Plastic bags cause major equipment jams and failures resulting in expensive MRF downtime for repairs.

Collection, Transportation and Treatment of Materials

All recyclable items are placed in one container and collected single-stream. In the case of the CORP, collection is done by a County contracted hauler and materials are brought to the County's MRF. Private offices, owners, and operators are responsible for hiring haulers to collect and transport their materials. They have the option to bring materials to the County's MRF for a fee (tipping fee) or to recycling facilities of their hauler's choosing provided an accounting of materials collected is recorded and included in the recycling report they or their designated haulers submit to the County.

Marketing of Materials

For CORP, collected materials are brought to the County-owned MRF for separation, processing, baling and marketing. Maryland Environmental Service (MES) operates the MRF on behalf of the County and they are also responsible for marketing the materials. Currently, commercial property and office building owners and tenants make their own arrangements for collecting and hauling their materials to recycling facilities. They are then required to submit an annual recycling report to the County. For new office buildings and properties, DoE will ensure CB-12-2018 and the "law" compliance including reporting requirements.

List of Offices

A database of private offices will be established as the implementation of Senate Bill 370 progresses.

Program Dissemination and Monitoring

CB-12-2018 meets the requirements of the “law” and necessary outreach has been conducted with the business sector. The Department of the Environment has been providing technical assistance as well to guide businesses on implementing recycling programs. Specifically, recycling inspectors have been mobilized as part of their enforcement and monitoring tasks. Cases of non-compliance are being documented and reported. Office building owners and tenants are required to explain in writing the reasons for non-compliance and corresponding actions to be taken to address implementation issues. The Recycling Section will continue to do its task of ensuring that CB-12-2018 and the “law” are complied with by businesses.

APPENDIX G
Public School Recycling Plan

APPENDIX G

Public School Recycling Plan

Prince George’s County Public School Recycling Program

1. (a) Program

In July 2009, the Maryland General Assembly passed House Bill 1290, Environmental-Recycling – Public School Plans requiring recycling in all publicly-funded schools except for State Universities. The law required each county’s recycling plan to implement a strategy for collecting, processing, marketing, and disposing of recyclable materials from its public schools. Three years later, with the passage of the 2012 House Bill 805, the Prince George’s County Board of Education was required to develop and implement a recycling program for all facilities under the jurisdiction of the School Board. The Prince George’s County Public School System (PGCPS) has implemented a comprehensive single-stream recycling program throughout the school system. The PGCPS used to ride on the Prince George’s County’s Office Recycling Program (CORP) collection contract but has its own collection contractor for trash and recycling now. The single-stream recycling program includes all materials accepted in the County’s recycling program. The materials collected from the PGCPS are delivered and processed at the County’s Materials Recycling Facility.

The PGCPS Recycling Program started approximately April 2014. At the program’s beginning, the System was faced with an approximate 55% contamination percentage. After providing a series of trainings and educational sessions at each school, the program showed marked improvement by the end of the school year in June. The average monthly tonnage was 65 tons. The private supplier conducted a recycle kickoff at the beginning of the following school year in August 2015. In CY2022, the collection average was 103 tons per month. Additionally, there are twice a year paper shred day held for individual schools as well as those items sent to the central warehouse. These recycling numbers will continue to enhance the overall recycling program.

1. (b) Materials Included in Program

Recyclables include paper, corrugated cardboard, aseptic/gable top milk and juice cartons, catalogs, frozen food packaging, hard and soft-covered books, kraft paper bags and wrapping paper, magazines, newspapers with inserts, paper board, food and beverage containers made from aluminum, bimetal, ferrous, and steel, aluminum foil, glass bottles and jars, plastics with resin identification numbers 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7, such as narrow neck and wide neck plastic food and beverage containers and empty aerosol cans.

1. (c) Collection of Materials

PGCPS implements single-stream recycling where all recyclable materials are placed in a recycling container. The contractor is responsible for providing all containers, labor and equipment necessary to fulfill necessary recycling container removal services for PGCPS on a scheduled basis (non-emergency), throughout the County’s school system. Distinctive colors and markings on recycling containers shall be provided to avoid cross contamination. The recycling can is to be clearly marked as recycled in plain text 100 font or greater and have at a minimum the universal recycling emblem. The work shall consist of collecting, transporting, and disposing recyclable materials from schools, office, and learning locations considered as property of the Prince George’s County Public School System. All material set out in designated recycling areas for each of these facilities shall be collected. Eight cubic yard containers are to be used for recyclable materials.

1. (d) Marketing of Materials

The contractor submits quarterly reports and a route schedule on all recycling tonnage removed from the PGCPS to the PGCPS contract manager. Materials delivered to the Prince George’s County Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) are marketed by the County’s MRF operating contractor in accordance with the contract between Prince George’s County and the Maryland Environmental Service.

2. Stakeholders

Stakeholders include the Prince George’s County Public School System (PGCPSS); the PGCPS Director of School Facilities; the PGCPS Contract Manager; the William Schmidt Outdoor Education Center; the Board of Education, Prince George’s County; the Department of the Environmental Resource Recovery Division Recycling Section, and the Prince George’s County Council.

The PGCPS stakeholders are responsible for ensuring all publicly funded schools are participating in the School Recycling Program. The Director of School Facilities will ensure the contractor is providing the recycling services to each facility including collection boxes and regularly scheduled pick-up service. The PGCPS Contract Manager will provide the contract management to ensure the contractor is meeting the contract specifications. The William Schmidt Outdoor Education Center will ensure each school has a recycling coordinator to ensure participation. The Board of Education will submit every three years to the Prince George’s County, Department of the Environment, Resource Recovery Division, Recycling Section Manager at 9200 Basil Court, Suite 300, Largo, Maryland 20774 any changes and updates to the School Recycling Program to be included in the Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan.

The Resource Recovery Division Recycling Section and Keep Prince George’s County Beautiful will assist and monitor the Public-School Recycling Program to ensure its

success. The Prince George’s County Council is responsible for adopting the School Recycling Plan for inclusion into the Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan.

Schools in Program

Elementary Schools

Adelphi	8820 Riggs Road, Adelphi 20783
Allenwood	6300 Harley Lane, Temple Hills 20748
Andrew Jackson Academy (K-8)	3500 Regency Parkway, Forestville 20747
Apple Grove	7400 Bellefield Avenue, Fort Washington 20744
Ardmore	9301 Ardwick-Ardmore Road, Springdale 20774
Arrowhead	2300 Sansbury Road, Upper Marlboro 20774
Avalon	7302 Webster Lane, Fort Washington 20744
Baden	13601 Baden-Westwood Road, Brandywine 20613
Barack Obama	12700 Brooke Lane
Barnaby Manor	2411 Owens Road, Oxon Hill 20745
Beacon Heights	6929 Furman Parkway, Riverdale 20737
Beltsville Academy (K-8)	4300 Wicomico Avenue, Beltsville 20705
Benjamin Foulois Performing Arts	4601 Beauford Road, Morningside 20746
Berwyn Heights	6200 Pontiac Street, Berwyn Heights 20740
Bladensburg	4915 Annapolis Road, Bladensburg 20710
Bond Mill	16001 Sherwood Avenue, Laurel 20707
Bradbury Heights	1401 Glacier Avenue, Capitol Heights 20743
Brandywine	14101 Brandywine Road, Brandywine 20613
Calverton	3400 Beltsville Road, Beltsville 20705
Capitol Heights	601 Suffolk Avenue, Capitol Heights 20743
Carmody Hills	401 Jadeleaf Avenue, Capitol Heights 20743
Carole Highlands	1610 Hannon Street, Takoma Park 20912
Carrollton	8300 Quintana Street, New Carrollton 20784
Catherine T. Reed	9501 Greenbelt Road, Lanham 20706
Cesar Chavez	6609 Riggs Road, Hyattsville 20782
Cherokee Lane	9000 25th Avenue, Adelphi 20783
Chillum	1420 Chillum Road, Hyattsville 20782
Clinton Grove	9420 Temple Hill Road, Clinton 20735
Columbia Park	1901 Kent Village Drive, Landover 20785
Concord	2004 Concord Lane, District Heights 20747
Cool Spring	8910 Riggs Road, Adelphi 20783
Cooper Lane	3817 Cooper Lane, Landover Hills 20784
Cora L. Rice	950 Nalley Road, Landover 20785
Deerfield Run	13000 Laurel-Bowie Road, Laurel 20708
District Heights	2200 County Road, District Heights 20747
Dodge Park	3401 Hubbard Road, Landover 20785
Doswell E. Brooks	1301 Brooke Road, Capitol Heights 20743
Accokeek Academy (K-8)	14600 Berry Road, Accokeek 20607
Flintstone	800 Comanche Drive, Oxon Hill 20745
Forest Heights	200 Talbert Drive, Oxon Hill 20745
Fort Foote	8300 Oxon Hill Road, Fort Washington 20744
Fort Washington Forest	1300 Fillmore Road, Fort Washington 20744
Francis Scott Key	2301 Scott Key Drive, District Heights 20747
Francis T. Evans	6720 Old Alexandria Ferry Road, Clinton 20735
Gaywood	6701 97th Avenue, Seabrook 20706
Gladys Noon Spellman	3324 64th Avenue, Cheverly 20785
Glassmanor	1011 Marcy Avenue, Oxon Hill 20745

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Glenarden Woods	7801 Glenarden Parkway, Glenarden 20706
Glenn Dale	6700 Glenn Dale Road, Glenn Dale 20769
Glenridge	7200 Gallatin Street, Landover Hills 20784
Greenbelt	66 Ridge Road, Greenbelt 20770
Heather Hills	12605 Heming Lane, Bowie 20716
High Bridge	7011 High Bridge Road, Bowie 20720
Highland Park	6501 Lowland Drive, Landover 20785
Hillcrest Heights	4305 22nd Place, Temple Hills 20748
Hollywood	9811 49th Avenue, College Park 20740
Hyattsville	5311 43rd Avenue, Hyattsville 20781
Indian Queen	9551 Fort Foote Road, Fort Washington 20744
J. Frank Dent	2700 Corning Avenue, Fort Washington 20744
James H. Harrison	13200 Larchdale Road, Laurel 20708
James McHenry	8909 McHenry Lane, Lanham 20706
James Ryder Randall	5410 Kirby Road, Clinton 20735
John H. Bayne	7010 Walker Mill Road, Capitol Heights 20743
Maya Angelou French Immersion	6360 Oxon Hill Road, Oxon Hill 20745
John Hanson Montessori	6360 Oxon Hill Road, Oxon Hill 20745
Judge Sylvania W. Woods	3000 Church Street, Glenarden 20706
Judith P. Hoyer Montessori	2300 Bellevue Avenue, Cheverly 20785
Kenilworth	12520 Kembridge Drive, Bowie 20715
Kettering	11000 Layton Street, Upper Marlboro 20774
Kingsford	1401 Enterprise Road, Mitchellville 20721
Lake Arbor	10205 Lake Arbor Way, Mitchellville 20721
Lamont	7101 Good Luck Road, New Carrollton 20784
Langley Park-McCormick	8201 15th Avenue, Hyattsville 20783
Laurel	516 Montgomery Street, Laurel 20707
Lewisdale	2400 Banning Place, Hyattsville 20783
Longfields	3300 Newkirk Avenue, Forestville 20747
Magnolia	8400 Nightingale Drive, Lanham 20706
Marlton	8506 Old Colony Drive South, Upper Marlboro 20772
Mary Harris “Mother” Jones	2405 Tecumseh Street, Adelphi 20783
Mattaponi	11701 Duley Station Road, Upper Marlboro 20772
Melwood	7100 Woodyard Road, Upper Marlboro 20772
Montpelier	9200 Muirkirk Road, Laurel 20708
Mount Rainier	4011 32nd Street, Mt. Rainier 20712
North Forestville	2311 Ritchie Road, Forestville 20747
Northview	3700 Northview Drive, Bowie 20716
Oakcrest	929 Hill Road, Landover 20786
Oaklands	13710 Laurel-Bowie Road, Laurel 20708
Overlook	3298 Curtis Drive, Temple Hills 20748
Oxon Hill	7701 Livingston Road, Oxon Hill 20745
Paint Branch	5101 Pierce Avenue, College Park 20740
Panorama	2002 Callaway Street, Temple Hills 20748
Patuxent	4410 Bishopmill Drive, Upper Marlboro 20772
Perrywood	501 Watkins Park Drive, Largo 20774
Phyllis E. Williams	9601 Prince Place, Upper Marlboro 20774
Pointer Ridge	1110 Parkington Lane, Bowie 20716
Port Towns	4351 58th Avenue, Bladensburg 20710
Potomac Landing	12500 Ft. Washington Road, Fort Washington 20744
Princeton	6101 Baxter Drive, Suitland 20746
Ridgecrest	6120 Riggs Road, Hyattsville 20783
Riverdale	5006 Riverdale Road, Riverdale Park 20737
Robert Frost	6419 85th Avenue, New Carrollton 20784
Dora Kennedy French Immersion	9850 Good Luck Road, Seabrook 20706
Robert Goddard Montessori	9850 Good Luck Road, Seabrook 20706

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Robert R. Gray	4949 Addison Road, District Heights 20743
Rockledge	7701 Laurel-Bowie Road, Bowie 20715
Rogers Heights	4301 58th Avenue, Bladensburg 20710
Rosa L. Parks	6111 Ager Road, Hyattsville 20782
Rosaryville	9925 Rosaryville Road, Upper Marlboro 20772
Rose Valley	9800 Jacqueline Drive, Fort Washington 20744
Samuel Chase	5700 Fisher Road, Temple Hills 20748
Samuel P. Massie Academy (K-8)	3301 Regency Parkway, Forestville 20747
Scotchtown Hills	15950 Dorset Road, Laurel 20707
Seabrook	6001 Seabrook Road, Seabrook 20706
Seat Pleasant	6411 G Street, Seat Pleasant 20743
Skyline	6311 Randolph Road, Suitland 20746
Springhill Lake	6060 Springhill Drive, Greenbelt 20770
Suitland	4650 Homer Avenue, Suitland 20746
Tayac	8600 Allentown Road, Fort Washington 20744
Templeton	6001 Carters Lane, Riverdale 20737
Thomas Claggett	2001 Addison Road, District Heights 20747
Thomas G. Pullen Performing Arts	700 Brightseat Road, Landover 20785
Thomas S. Stone	4500 34th Street, Mt. Rainier 20712
Tulip Grove	2909 Trainor Lane, Bowie 20715
University Park	4315 Underwood Street, Hyattsville 20782
Valley View	5500 Danby Avenue, Oxon Hill 20745
VANSVILLE	6813 Ammendale Road, Beltsville 20705
Waldon Woods	10301 Thrift Road, Clinton 20735
Whitehall	3901 Woodhaven Lane, Bowie 20715
William Beanes	5108 Dianna Drive, Suitland 20746
William Paca	7801 Sheriff Road, Landover 20785
William W. Hall Academy (K-8)	5200 Marlboro Pike, Capitol Heights 20743
Woodmore	12500 Woodmore Road, Mitchellville 20721
Woodridge	5001 Flintridge Drive, Hyattsville 20784
Yorktown	7301 Race Track Road, Bowie 20715

Middle Schools

Benjamin Stoddert	2501 Olson Street, Temple Hills 20748
Benjamin Tasker	4901 Collington Road, Bowie 20715
Buck Lodge	2611 Buck Lodge Road, Adelphi 20783
Charles Carroll	6130 Lamont Drive, New Carrollton 20784
Drew-Freeman	2600 Brooks Drive, Suitland 20746
Dwight D. Eisenhower	13725 Briarwood Drive, Laurel 20708
Ernest Everett Just	1300 Campus Way North, Mitchellville 20721
James Gholson	900 Nalley Road, Landover 20785
Greenbelt	8950 Edmonston Road, Greenbelt 20770
Gwynn Park	8000 Dyson Road, Brandywine 20613
Hyattsville	6001 42nd Avenue, Hyattsville 20781
Isaac J. Gourdine	8700 Allentown Road, Fort Washington 20744
James Madison	7300 Woodyard Road, Upper Marlboro 20772
Kenmoor	2500 Kenmoor Drive, Landover 20785
Kettering	65 Herrington Drive, Upper Marlboro 20772
Martin Luther King, Jr.	4545 Ammendale Road, Beltsville 20705
Nicholas Orem	6100 Editors Park Drive, Hyattsville 20782
Oxon Hill	9570 Fort Foote Road, Ft. Washington 20744
Samuel Ogle	4111 Chelmont Lane, Bowie 20715
Stephen Decatur	8200 Pinewood Drive, Clinton 20735

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Thomas Johnson
Thurgood Marshall
Walker Mill
William Wirt

5401 Barker Place, Lanham 20706
4909 Brinkley Road, Temple Hills 20748
800 Karen Boulevard, Capitol Heights 20743
62nd Place & Tuckerman Street, Riverdale 20782

High Schools

Bladensburg
Bowie
Central
Charles Herbert Flowers
Crossland
Dr. Henry A. Wise, Jr.
DuVal
Eleanor Roosevelt
Fairmont Heights
Frederick Douglass
Friendly
Gwynn Park
High Point
Largo
Laurel
Northwestern
Oxon Hill
Parkdale
Potomac
Suitland
Surrattsville

4200 57th Avenue, Bladensburg 20710
15200 Annapolis Road, Bowie 20715
200 Cabin Branch Road, Capitol Heights 20743
10001 Ardwick-Ardmore Road, Springdale 20774
6901 Temple Hills Road, Temple Hills 20748
12650 Brooke Lane, Upper Marlboro 20772
9880 Good Luck Road, Lanham 20706
7601 Hanover Parkway, Greenbelt, MD 20770
6501 Columbia Park Road, Landover 20785
8000 Croom Road, Upper Marlboro 20772
10000 Allentown Road, Fort Washington 20744
13800 Brandywine Road, Brandywine 20613
3601 Powder Mill Road, Beltsville 20705
505 Largo Road, Upper Marlboro 20772
8000 Cherry Lane, Laurel 20707
7000 Adelphi Road, Hyattsville 20782
6701 Leyte Drive, Oxon Hill MD 20745
6001 Good Luck Road, Riverdale 20737
5211 Boydell Avenue, Oxon Hill 20745
5200 Silver Hill Road, Forestville 20747
6101 Garden Drive, Clinton 20735

Alternative Schools

Community-Based Classroom
Annapolis Road Academy (Alternative HS)
Green Valley Academy (Alternative MS/HS)
Edgar Allan Poe Academy (Alternative ES)

5150 Annapolis Road, Bladensburg 20710
5150 Annapolis Road, Bladensburg 20710
2215 Chadwick Street, Temple Hills 20748
2001 Shadyside Avenue, Suitland 20746

Charter Schools

EXCEL Academy
Imagine Foundations Public Charter
Turning Point Academy
Lincoln Public Charter School
Possibility Prep Public Charter School

5811 Riverdale Road, Riverdale 20737
4605 Brown Station Road, Upper Marlboro 20772
7800 Good Luck Road, Greenbelt 20706
3120 Branch Avenue, Marlow Heights 20748
610 Largo Road, Largo 20774

Early Childhood Centers

Chapel Forge ECC	12711 Milan Way, Bowie 20715
Frances Fuchs ECC	11011 Cherry Hill Road, Beltsville 20705
H Winship Wheatley ECC	8801 Ritchie Drive, Capitol Heights 20743
Kenmoor ECC	3211 82 nd Road, Landover 20785

Environmental/Science

Howard B. Owens Science Ctr.	9601 Greenbelt Road, Lanham 20706
William S. Schmidt Environmental Ed. Ctr.	18501 Aquasco Road, Brandywine 20613

Evening High Schools

Crossland Evening HS	6901 Temple Hills Road, Temple Hills 20748
Northwestern Evening HS	7000 Adelphi Road, Hyattsville 20782
Largo Evening HS	505 Largo Road, Upper Marlboro 20774

Special Schools

C. Elizabeth Rieg School	15542 Peach Walker Drive, Mitchellville 20716
Jessie B. Mason School	2710 Iverson Street, Temple Hills 20748
James E. Duckworth School	11201 Evans Trail, Beltsville 20705
Margaret Brent School	5816 Lamont Terrace, New Carrollton 20784
Tanglewood School	8333 Woodyard Road, Clinton 20735

Vocational

Croom Vocational	9400 Surratts Road, Cheltenham 20623
Tall Oaks Vocational	2112 Church Road, Bowie 20721

All new school facilities will be included in the School Recycling Program within three months of opening.

3. Program Monitoring

The school system shall conduct inspections, review service levels, investigate reported or unreported pick-up and disposal complaints, meet with PGCPs and Contractor staff to educate or review practices, and review Contractor compliance with the school recycling contract. Any issues which arise from these visits that are deemed deficiencies on the part of the Contractor will be detailed in writing and reported to the contractor. The Contractor shall promptly initiate actions to correct all deficiencies found. If deficiencies are not being satisfactorily corrected, the PGCPs may take over the service and pursue it to completion, by contract or otherwise, and the Contractor shall be liable to PGCPs for all costs incurred.

The Contractor will also be available to conduct educational seminars and/or tours on new products, practices, and procedures for PGCPs employees and/or students. The contractor is

also responsible for keeping PGCPs current on new regulations, laws, and mandates affecting recycling in the State of Maryland and is required to work with the school system to further develop, implement and expand the system’s existing recycling program.

The Prince George’s County Public School System, Plant Operations Department, PGCPs Director of School Facilities, Board of Education, PGCPs Contract Manager, and the PGCPs William S. Schmidt Outdoor Education Center will monitor the Public-School Recycling Program to ensure participation.

APPENDIX H

Litter Programs

APPENDIX H

Litter Programs

Specific cleanup program efforts conducted in the County include the following:

- **PGCLitter TRAK** – Smartphone-based application developed by the Department of the Environment to assist County residents, community organizations and businesses report trash and debris collected during individual and group clean-up events.
- **Clean Sweep Program** – Designed to reduce litter in local County neighborhoods and waterways with focus on the Anacostia River. It enjoins residents to do volunteer work in cleanup activities. It is an inter-agency program consisting of the Prince George’s County Police Department, DOE, DPW&T, the Department of Corrections, DPIE, the State Highway Administration (SHA) and the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC).
- **Bigbelly trash bins placement** – DoE provided and DPW&T will install Bigbelly smart recycling and waste bins in strategic locations within the County to capture more recyclable materials and to reduce litter in high pedestrian foot traffic areas. The technology compacts materials, is solar-powered and is cloud-connected and web-based to capture waste volumes in real time.
- **Surveillance** - The County is using cameras to surveil areas where illegal dumping is prominent. This will help authorities apprehend violators. Engagement with the courts and communities will be done to enforce anti-littering.
- **Roadside Cleanup on Landfill Approach Roads** – Landfill Approach Roads shall be maintained at least twice per month. A crew and truck collects about 10 tons of waste a year. The crew is also used to assist in roadside cleanups in other areas when not maintaining the landfill approach roads.
- **Road Cleanup by County Forces** – Removal of trash and debris from County roadsides is conducted primarily by County employees of DPW&T and the Department of Corrections.
- **Adopt-A-Road Program** – This roadside cleanup program functions as a collaborative effort between DPW&T and local civic, business, or fraternal organizations. The volunteer organization coordinates roadside cleanup activities twice per year. DPW&T provides trash bags, safety equipment and collection of all bagged trash after the cleanup. Adopt-A-Road Team signs displaying the name of the volunteer group are

erected along the adopted roadways.

- **Adopt-the-Stream Program** – In-stream clean up in partnership with civic organizations and is held four times a year. The County has also invested in the Bandalong Litter Trap which captures trash before it goes downstream. They can be found along the Anacostia River.
- **Non-Roadside Cleanup by County Forces** – This program is tasked with removal of trash, debris, abandoned items, evictions debris from County properties and right-of-ways other than roadsides.
- **Limb Collection** – Tree limbs are collected in the course of a roadside cleanup, after a storm.
- **Daily Inmate Program** – Five to seven inmates from the County Correctional Center and persons ordered by the court to serve community service perform roadside cleanups on weekdays. This work is overseen by a Corrections Officer, and supervised by DPW&T’s Special Services Division of the Office of Highway Maintenance.
- **State Highway Administration Roadside Cleanup** – The State Highway Administration has a litter removal program from road shoulders and drainage systems using a multi-pronged approach to litter control with the participation of SHA employees, State workers, contractors. It has also initiated a Sponsor-A-Highway Program where companies can sponsor sections of Maryland roadways and have partnership on litter and debris removal from the sponsored segment. In return the sponsoring company gets an acknowledgment sign with corporate logo along its segment. Another program is the Adopt-A-Highway where community groups help in keeping roadways litter-free. The group must agree to adopt a one-mile stretch of highway to be cleaned at least four times a year.

As an additional effort, SHA provide crews and volunteers with the means to separate recyclables from trash. Currently, seven of its districts currently recover recyclable materials from roadway litter. This effort helps reduce the volume of waste brought to landfills. An awareness program is also in place where SHA provides support for litter awareness events at schools and civic events. It also continues to educate the public about the hazards of littering and its impact on the environment.
- **Prince George’s County Comprehensive Community Cleanup Program** – The Comprehensive Community Cleanup Program, established in 1986 is designed to revitalize, enhance, and maintain unincorporated (non-municipal) areas of the County. DoE works with organized civic and homeowners associations to provide a

concentrated focus of County cleanups and maintenance services to their community over a two-week period. A total of (21) Comprehensive Community Cleanups are scheduled each year (16 Cleanups from February – June and 5 Cleanups from late September to October). During FY2016, FY2017 and FY2018, over 96 tons, 146 tons and 137 tons of litter respectively were picked-up and removed from the natural environment during the cleanup events.

Currently, with over 90 active cleanup areas in DoE’s rotation, the County can schedule a community for this program approximately once every 4 years. The services provided include housing code enforcement, abandoned vehicle tagging and towing, bulky trash collection, roadside litter collection, tree trimming, storm drainage maintenance and storm drain water quality testing.

- **Watershed Cleanup Activities** – DoE works with local environmental organizations and civic groups to organize various volunteer stream cleanup events. The County provides volunteers with trash bags, gloves, roll-off containers, and disposal fee waivers for all trash, debris, and recyclables collected. These efforts help to promote environmental awareness.

APPENDIX I

Special Events Recycling Program

APPENDIX I

Special Events Recycling Program

Special Events Subject to the Recycling Program

Environmental Article, section 9-1712 requires Special Events Organizers (SEO) to provide for recycling that meet the following criteria:

1. Include temporary or periodic use of a public street, publicly owned site or facility, or public park;
2. Serve food or drink; and
3. Are expected to have 200 or more persons in attendance.

Projected attendance may be estimated based on past attendance, number registered to attend, the venue’s seating capacity, or other similar methods.

The County has identified public sites within the County that host or may host Special Events meeting the above criteria in the list at the end of this chapter. In addition, Special Events taking place on any Municipal, State, or Federally-owned property are also included in the County’s Special Events Recycling Program (SERP).

Materials and Obligations

SEOs are responsible for:

1. Providing and placing recycling receptacles adjacent to each trash receptacle at the event;
2. Ensuring that recycling receptacles are clearly distinguished from trash receptacles by color of signage;
3. Providing any other labor and equipment necessary to carry out recycling at the event;
4. Ensuring that materials placed in recycling receptacles are collected and transported for recycling; and
5. Paying any costs associated with recycling at the special event.

SEOs may fulfill the requirement to ensure materials are collected and transported for recycling through one or more of the following methods:

1. Contracting with a recycling hauler to collect the materials and transport them to a recycling processor;
2. Receiving prior agreement from the site owner to use an existing recycling

collection system available at the site; or

3. If applicable, County personnel may transport collected materials to one of the County’s recycling drop off sites.

The SERP must include collection of at least non-contaminated food and drink plastic containers, metal containers, glass containers, and paper. The SEO may assess the availability of food scraps recycling services for the event, including provision of separate containers for organic and non-organic recyclables.

Recycling at a State-owned site must follow the State Agency’s recycling plan, if available. Recycling at a federally-owned site must follow any applicable federal recycling plan. If no State or Federal recycling program is available for the site, the SEO may develop a recycling program in accordance with the SERP. Recycling at a municipally-owned site must follow any applicable regulations established by the municipality.

Stakeholders

The following stakeholders will be involved in the SERP:

1. DoE is responsible for overseeing the Recycling Section’s activities and assuring that all properties that potentially host events falling under the recycling mandate in S9-1712 are included in the SERP. In cooperation with the County’s Health Department, Park and Planning, and Board of Education, DoE is responsible for communicating the requirements of the law to prospective SEOs and owners or operators of publicly-owned sites in the County. The Recycling Section may also assist in providing information to special events organizers on how to set up recycling programs.
2. The Special Events Organizer (SEO) is responsible for providing recycling bins and ensuring collection for recycling in accordance with the requirements outlined in this section, beginning no later than October 2015.

Program Monitoring

The Resource Recovery Division and SEOs will monitor progress and performance of the SERP; however, it is the responsibility of the SEO to implement the program.

Recycling at events subject to the SERP will be ensured by doing the following:

1. Special events held at County owned buildings will include notification by the County’s Office of Central Services, Facilities Operations and Management Division to the SEO of the Special Event Recycling of the requirements and will assure recycling is provided/set-up in accordance with the law.

2. Special events held at County owned fire stations will include notification by the County’s Fire Department to the SEO of the Special Event Recycling of the requirements and will assure recycling is provided/set-up in accordance with the law.
3. The County will maintain, on the County’s website, a fact sheet or other informational document such as a flyer outlining the requirements of the SERP.

The SEO is responsible for monitoring the implementation of recycling at the special event. In addition, the SEO must oversee placement and labeling of recycling receptacles and collection and recycling of recyclables. Performance of any recycling contractor engaged for compliance with the SERP must be monitored by the SEO to ensure proper performance. The SEO must promptly take action to correct any deficiencies in contractor performance.

Program Enforcement

The Resource Recovery Division will monitor the implementation of SERP and may conduct inspections of events from time to time to ensure compliance. If necessary, the County Office of Law will be consulted on any enforcement action.

COUNTY OFFICE BUILDINGS

<u>Facility Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
County Administration Building	Upper Marlboro
Western Branch Composting Site	Upper Marlboro
Inglewood Centre III	Largo
RMS Building	Largo
Motorola Building	Largo
Largo Government Center	Largo
Inglewood Centre I	Largo
Department of the Environment	Largo
Police Training Center	Upper Marlboro
Vehicle Audit Unit	Upper Marlboro
Board of Elections	Largo
Fire Training Academy	Cheltenham
PG TV	Largo

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Social Services	Largo
District III Police	Landover
Police Communications	Capitol Heights
Health Department	Capitol Heights
CAP Program	Capitol Heights
Health Department	Cheverly
Hyattsville Library	Hyattsville
District Courthouse	Hyattsville
County Police SOD	Riverdale
Bowie Police Station	Mitchellville
Beltsville Police/Library	Beltsville
Fire Department Administration	Landover Hills
Landover Hills VFD	Landover Hills
Animal Control	Upper Marlboro
Brown Station Road Landfill	Upper Marlboro
Public Works & Transportation	Forestville
Facilities Operation Maintenance	Forestville
District IV Police	Oxon Hill
Dyer Health Clinic	Clinton
Senior Center	Camp Springs
Sheriff’s Department	Upper Marlboro
Largo/Kettering Library	Largo
South Bowie Library	Bowie
Clinton VFD	Clinton
Surratts/Clinton Library	Clinton
Allentown Road VFD	Clinton
Oxon Hill Library	Oxon Hill
Oxon Hill VFD	Oxon Hill
Bladensburg Library	Bladensburg
Springdale Fire House	Glenarden
Hillcrest Heights Library	Hillcrest Heights
Boulevard Heights VFD	Suitland
District Heights VFD	District Heights

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Spauldings Library	Suitland
Morningside VFD	Morningside
Accokeek Library	Accokeek
Forestville VFD	Forestville
Oxon Hill Library	Oxon Hill
Chillum VFD	Chillum
Kentland VFD	Largo
New Carrollton Library	New Carrollton
Bowie Library	Bowie
Capitol Heights VFD	Capitol Heights
Fairmount Heights Library	Fairmount Heights
Bunker Hill Fire Station	Hyattsville
Hyattsville VFD	Hyattsville
West Lanham Hills VFD	Lanham
Beltsville VFD	Beltsville
Calverton VFD	Beltsville
Upper Marlboro Library	Upper Marlboro
Upper Marlboro VFD	Upper Marlboro
Silver Hill VFD	Silver Hill
Community Correction Division	Upper Marlboro
County Warehouse	Hyattsville
Soil Conservation District	Upper Marlboro
Hyattsville Justice Center	Hyattsville
Hyattsville Public Works	Hyattsville
Circuit Court Annex	Bowie
County Courthouse	Upper Marlboro
County Corrections	Upper Marlboro
Police Training Center	Upper Marlboro
Social Services Building 425	Hyattsville
Social Services Building 805	Hyattsville
Social Services Building 925	Hyattsville
Business License Section	Upper Marlboro
County Policy Communications	Hyattsville

Revenue Authority	Largo
Wayne County Building	Upper Marlboro
Department of Public Works	District Heights
Para Transit Office	District Heights
Munson Building	Upper Marlboro
Cooperative Extension/Police Department	Clinton

PARK & PLANNING (MNCPPC) FACILITIES

<u>Facility Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Randall Farm	Upper Marlboro
Peppermill Community Center	Seat Pleasant
Seat Pleasant Activity Center	Seat Pleasant
Cedar Heights Community Center	Cedar Heights
College Park Community Center	College Park
Kentland Community Center	Kentland
Prince George's Ballroom	Landover
Palmer Park Community Center - (under renovation)	Palmer Park
Sports and Learning Complex	Palmer Park
Glenarden Community Center	Glenarden
Glenn Dale Community Center	Glenn Dale
Glenn Dale Splash Park	Glenn Dale
Marietta House	Glenn Dale
Huntington Community Center	Bowie
Visual Media Center (Enterprise GC)	Mitchellville
Enterprise GC Club House	Mitchellville
Newton White Mansion	Mitchellville
Watkins Tennis Bubble	Upper Marlboro
Old Maryland Farm	Upper Marlboro
Watkins Summer Operations	Upper Marlboro
Kettering Largo Perrywood CC	Largo
Chelsea (NHRD)	Lanham
Bowie Community Center	Bowie
South Bowie Community Center	Bowie
Patuxent 4H Center	Bowie
Darnall's Chance	Upper Marlboro
Executive Office Building	Riverdale Park

<u>Facility Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
PRA (Parks & Rec Admin HQ)	Riverdale Park
Prince George's Trap & Skeet	Greenbelt
Lake Arbor Community Center	Largo
Bladensburg Community Center	Bladensburg
Public Playhouse	Cheverly
Bladensburg Waterfront Park	Bladensburg
Riversdale Mansion	Riverdale Park
Prince George's Plaza Community Center	Hyattsville
Berwyn Heights Community Center	Berwyn Heights
College Park Aviation Museum	College Park
Wells-Linson Ice Rink & Pool Complex	College Park
Good Luck Community Center	Lanham
Montpelier Arts Center	Laurel
Montpelier Mansion	Laurel
Deerfield Run Community Center	Laurel
Snow Hill Manor	Laurel
Fairland Regional Sports & Aquatics Center	Laurel
Paint Branch Golf Course	College Park
Langley Park Senior Center	Langley Park
Langley Park Community Center	Langley Park
Rollingcrest-Chillum Community Center	Chillum
Mount Rainier Nature Center	Mt. Rainier
North Brentwood Community Center	Brentwood
Vansville Community Center	Beltsville
Brentwood Arts Center	Brentwood
Laurel Bowie Senior Activity Center	Laurel
Upper Marlboro Community Center	Upper Marlboro
Showplace Arena	Upper Marlboro
Billingsley Mansion	Upper Marlboro
Patuxent River Park Visitor Center	Upper Marlboro
Baden Community Center	Brandywine
Clearwater Nature Center	Hyattsville
Cosca Regional Park Admin Offices	Clinton
Surratt House Museum	Clinton
Stephen Decatur Community Center	Bowie
Temple Hills Community Center	Temple Hills
Camp Springs Senior Activity Center	Camp Springs
Allentown Aquatics Complex	Fort Washington
Tucker Road Community Center	Fort Washington

<u>Facility Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Henson Creek Golf Course	Fort Washington
Harmony Hall Regional Center	Fort Washington
Potomac Landing Community Center	Fort Washington
Indian Queen Community Center	Fort Washington
Oxon Hill Mansion	Oxon Hill
Hillcrest Heights Community Center	Hillcrest Heights
Glassmanor Community Center	Oxon Hill
Marlow Heights Community Center	Marlow Heights
William Beanes Community Center	Upper Marlboro
JE Howard Community Center	Capitol Heights
Suitland Community Center	Suitland
Oakcrest Community Center	Suitland
Patuxent Community Center	Bowie

APPENDIX J

Reuse and Recycling Processors

APPENDIX J

Reuse and Recycling Processors

Table J-1: Reuse and Recycling Processors

Main Category	Company Name	Street Address	City	Phone Number	Types of Recyclables Accepted
Appliances					
	Universal Appliance Recycling, Inc.	8500 Ardwick Ardmore Road	Landover, MD	301-773-3400	Recycles used appliances both residential and commercial.
Automotive					
	S.C.C. Environmental	5501 Courtney Avenue	Alexandria, VA	800-673-8521	Accepts used motor oil, antifreeze, heating oil, waste oil, contract out pick up services.
	City of Bowie, Dept. of Public Works	Route 450 (near Rt. 3)	Bowie, MD	301-809-2344	Accepts oil, antifreeze drop off facility, residents of Bowie Maryland curbside program only!
	Town of Cheverly, Dept. of Public Works	6401 Forest Road	Cheverly, MD	301-773-8360	Drop off for residential oil & antifreeze.
	City of College Park	9219 51st Street	College Park, MD	301-864-8877	Accepts oil; College Park Residents Only!
	Ft. Washington Marina	13600 Kings Charles Terrace	Ft. Washington, MD	301-292-7700	Accepts oil, antifreeze.
	City of Greenbelt, Dept. of Public Works	555 Crescent Road	Greenbelt, MD	301-474-8004	Accepts oil; City of Greenbelt Maryland Residents Only!
	City of Hyattsville	Dept. of Public Works	Hyattsville, MD	301-985-5032	Accepts oil; City of Hyattsville, Maryland Residents Only!
	Chesapeake Environmental Services	8464 Ardwick-Ardmore Road	Landover, MD	888-773-2784	Accepts oil filters.
	City of Laurel, Public Works	305-307 First Street	Laurel, MD	301-725-0088	Accepts oil, antifreeze; City of Laurel, Maryland Residents Only!
	City of New Carrollton	6318 Westbrook Drive	New Carrollton, MD	301-577-1008	Accepts oil, antifreeze; City of New Carrollton, Maryland Residents
	Town of Riverdale, Public Works	5008 Queensbury Road	Riverdale, MD	301-864-1803	Accepts oil; Town of Riverdale, Maryland Residents Only!
	Melwood Charities	5606 Dower House Road	Upper Marlboro, MD	301-599-8000	Accepts Cars, trucks, and boats.
	Brown Station Container Pad	3500 Brown Station Road	Upper Marlboro, MD	301-627-1611	Accepts batteries, used oil, tires, antifreeze, non-commercial vehicles
Bottles & Cans					

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	Missouri Avenue Drop-Off Center	12701 Missouri Avenue	<i>Brandywine, MD</i>	301-372-6152	Accepts aluminum cans, glass bottles, tin cans, #1 & #2 plastics.
	Prince George's Co. Materials Recycling Fac	1000 Ritchie Road	<i>Capitol Heights, MD</i>	301-324-4762	Accepts aluminum cans, glass bottles and jars, steel cans, plastic bottles.
	City of Greenbelt, Dept. of Public Works	555 Crescent Road	<i>Greenbelt, MD</i>	301-474-8004	Accepts aluminum cans, glass bottles, tin cans, plastic bottles - City of Greenbelt Maryland Residents Only!
	Modern Recycling	15131 Old Marlboro Pike	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-627-1910	Accepts aluminum cans, non-ferrous scrap, 1 lb. minimum, roll-off service available.
	Brown Station Container Pad	3500 Brown Station Road	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-627-1611	Accepts aluminum cans, glass bottles, plastic bottles, non-commercial vehicles only!
Cardboard					
	Prince George's Co. Materials Recycling Fac	1000 Ritchie Road	<i>Capitol Heights, MD</i>	301-324-4762	Accepts cardboard
	Box Express	9819 Rhode Island Ave.	<i>College Park, MD</i>	301-345-9472	Accepts standard moving and packaging boxes; No grocery store or dumpster boxes
	Encore Recycling	13211 Virginia Manor Road	<i>Laurel, MD</i>	301-419-0180	Accepts Cardboard for recycling.
Clothing/ Textile					
	Purple Heart	www.purpleheart.org			Accepts clothing for recycling and reuse
	Planet Aid	8919 Mcgaw Ct	<i>Columbia, MD</i>	410-309-1002	Accepts clothes, shoes, linen and fabrics.
	Goodwill Industries	12655 Laurel Bowie Rd	<i>Laurel, MD</i>	301-490-5926	Accepts clothing for recycling and reuse
Concrete, Asphalt, Soil, Wood					
	Patuxent Materials, Inc.	6931 Baltimore Annapolis Boulevard	<i>Baltimore, MD</i>	800-628-4942	Accepts concrete, asphalt for proper disposal.
	Ritchie Land Reclamation Limited Partnership	2001 Ritchie Mobile Road	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-350-4059	Accepts concrete, asphalt for proper disposal
	Valleywood Industries	6600 Landay Ave., P.O. Box 9687	<i>Baltimore, MD</i>	410-488-5500	Wood pallet recycling will collect and buy back, depends on the quantity and quality of product.
	Patuxent Materials, Inc.	1801 South Monroe Street	<i>Baltimore, MD</i>	301-261-3359	Accepts concrete, asphalt for proper disposal.

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	Moyer Packing Company	PO Box 395	<i>Souderton, PA</i>	800-967-8325	Accepts cooking oil, fat/bone - Prince George's Rep. Bill Myers extension 3118, customer svc. Extension 3206.
Donation Centers					
	Community Forklift	4671 Tanglewood Drive	<i>Edmonston, MD</i>	301-985-5180	Accepts Building Materials
	The Loading Dock	2 North Kresson Street	<i>Baltimore, MD</i>	410-558-3625	Accepts Donated Building Materials.
	The Newel Post	7600 Jefferson Avenue	<i>Landover, MD</i>	301-627-4499	Accepts Deconstruction and used construction materials.
	Mission of Love Charities, Inc.	2708 Enterprise Road	<i>Mitchellville, MD</i>	301-333-4440	Accepts used furniture, clothing, and some electronics.
	Goodwill Industries	15810 Indianola Drive	<i>Rockville, MD</i>	800-466-3345	Accepts clothing, appliances, furniture, and some electronics
Electronics, Appliances					
	Computer Docs			240-395-0915	Computer refurbishing is done here.
	Computer Donation Management, Inc.	3200 James Street	<i>Baltimore, MD</i>	410-644-9400	Accepts CPUs, monitors, disks, copy machines, audio/visual equipment, typewriters, phone
	Nur Tech	10752 Tucker Street	<i>Beltsville, MD</i>	301-937-0393	Accepts Electronics; Will collect from homes and businesses
	Best Buy	15800 Collington Road	<i>Bowie, MD</i>	301-464-3080	Accepts Ink Cartridges, Rechargeable Batteries, Cell Phones, CDs, DVDs, PDA/ Smart Phones.
	Turtle Wings	1771 Olive Street	<i>Capitol Heights, MD</i>	301-583-8399	Accepts Computers, Monitors, Printers, Fax Machines, Televisions, Copiers, Power Supplies, UPS Backup Batteries (non alkaline batteries), CDs, Household Electronics, Telephones, Blackberries, PDAs, Cell Phones DVDs,

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	Mission of Love	6180 Central Avenue	<i>Capitol Heights, MD</i>	301-333-4440	VCRs in good working condition are accepted here.
	Family Crisis Center	7701 Dunmanway	<i>Dundalk, MD</i>	410-285-4357	Accepts cell phones in working condition.
	E-Structors, Inc.	6660 Santa Barabara Road	<i>Elkridge, MD</i>	410-379-3098	100% recycling of computers and electronics.
	Interstate Batteries	7445 East Furnace Branch Road	<i>Glen Burnie, MD</i>	800-492-4525	Batteries are accepted.
	New Horizons/R3 Services	5711 Tuxedo Road	<i>Hyattsville, MD</i>	301-851-5210	Accepts electronics such as computers and other e-Cycling items
	USA Lights	3408 52nd Avenue	<i>Hyattsville, MD</i>	301-699-6244	Accepts computers and monitors, batteries. No television monitors
	Man and Machine	3706 West Street	<i>Landover, MD</i>	301-341-4900	Only accepts Laptops!
	Unicorn	Pensy Drive	<i>Landover, MD</i>	202-305-3768	Computer recycling contact Janice Aragon.
	Best Buy	14160 Baltimore Avenue	<i>Laurel, MD</i>	301-497-1890	Accepts Ink Cartridges, Rechargeable Batteries, Cell Phones, CDs, DVDs, PDA/ Smart Phones.
	Call2Recycle	www.call2recycle.org	<i>Maryland</i>	678-218-1086	Free collection of rechargeable batteries, power tools, all types of cell phones, laptop computers, camcorders, digital cameras, and two-way radios
	Kodak	Nationwide	<i>nationwide</i>	704-226-5601	All disposable cameras check website for locations; DPS- Conversions@kodak.com
	Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corp	www.rbrc.org	<i>nationwide</i>		Accepts Batteries, Cell phones, drop off locations throughout County, business can become drop off site; Go to website and click on "find a drop off site near you".

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	Prince George's County	11611 Brown Station Road	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-883-7161	No commercial vehicles. Open Sundays only: 7:30 am to 3:30 pm.
Hazardous Waste Services					
	MXI Environmental Services	26319 Old Trail Road	<i>Abingdon, VA</i>	276-628-6636	Accepts and properly dispose of Hazardous Waste Materials.
	PSC Environmental Services, LLC	2869 Sandstone Drive	<i>Hatfield, PA</i>	713-985-5333	Accepts and properly dispose of Hazardous Waste Materials.
	CARE Environmental Corp.	10 Orben Drive	<i>Landing, New Jersey</i>	973-398-5100	Accepts and properly dispose of Hazardous Waste Materials.
	Safety Kleen Corporation	11520 Ballsford Road	<i>Manassas, VA</i>	703-331-0516	Accepts and properly dispose of Hazardous Waste Materials.
Lighting					
	Bulbs.com	On-Line Service		888-455-2800	Accepts Florescent, HID Lamps, ballasts, will send shipping material.
	Home Depot	15410 Chrysler Drive	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-780-6555	Accepts compact fluorescent light bulbs for recycling.
Metals					
	Mid-Atlantic Recycle Center	1994 Moreland Parkway	<i>Annapolis, MD</i>	410-268-2274	Accepts aluminum cans, lead batteries, non-ferrous scrap metal for
	Clinton Metal Company	7605 Ogden Drive	<i>Clinton, MD</i>	301-297-4696	Accepts Non-ferrous scrap metal, drop off only; No steel; No iron.
	Prince George's Scrap	5408 Branchville Road	<i>College Park, MD</i>	301-474-3444	Accepts aluminum cans, tin cans, non-ferrous and ferrous metal scrap, pick-up service available.
	P.G. Scrap	5700 Branchville Road	<i>College Park, MD</i>	301-474-3444	Accepts Scrap Metals

“Prince George’s County 2024 – 2033 Solid Waste Management Plan”

	Ultra Recycling, Inc.	8046 Fernham Ln	<i>Forestville, MD</i>	301-967-0652	Accepts Aluminum and Copper Wire Metals
	Metro Re-Uz-It	3401 Kenilworth Avenue	<i>Hyattsville, MD</i>	301-699-1616	Accepts tin, steel, non-ferrous metals, and OCC
	Laurel Metals Inc	114 Lafayette Avenue	<i>Laurel, MD</i>	301-725-4744	Accepts Nonferrous scrap metal, cans, good for plumbers, and
	Montgomery Scrap	15000 Southlawn Lane	<i>Rockville, MD</i>	301-424-3000	Accepts non-ferrous and ferrous scrap, roll-off containers available.
Mixed/ Commercial Hauling					
	Capital Sanitation Services	4317 Baltimore Avenue	<i>Bladensburg, MD</i>	301-699-1100	Commercial Contracts, any size business, full service.
	UNEEDA Disposal Service, Inc.	14911 Downey Court	<i>Bowie, MD</i>	301-390-3627	Commercial Hauling Services.
	Allied Waste	300 Ritchie Road	<i>Capitol Heights, MD</i>	301-336-1000	Commercial hauling service.
	CWI		<i>Capitol, Heights, MD</i>	301-322-3000	Commercial Hauling Services.
	Goode Trash	8201 Corporate Drive, Suite	<i>Landover, MD</i>	301-429-5180	Commercial Hauling Services.
	Integrated Waste Analysts, Inc.	Nation Wide	<i>Nation Wide</i>	877-492-4968	Provides solid waste and recycling management programs to commercial, industrial, and residential customers throughout the continental United States of America.
	Calvert Trash Inc.	P.O. Box 9	<i>Owings, MD</i>	301-855-5977	Commercial Contracts, full service, 1-888- MRTRASH.
Organics					
	Prince George’s County Organics Composting Facility	6550 SE Crain Hwy	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-627-6388	Accepts yard trim and limited food scraps (call first).
Other					

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	Peanut Hotline	Telephone Hotline		800-828-2214	Helps recyclers find businesses that accept packaging peanuts for reuse.
Pallets					
	Brandywine Enterprises	5800 Sheriff Road	<i>Fairmont Heights, MD</i>	301-925-8100	Accepts pallets
	Design Recycle, Inc.	11103 Brookdale Lane, P O Box 638	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-952-9137	Accepts pallets
Paper					
	Prince George's Co. Materials Recovery	1000 Ritchie Road	<i>Capitol Heights, MD</i>	301-324-4762	Commercial Contracts all material, good for high generators of corrugated/cardboard, contact Paul W.
	Browning-Ferris Ind./Allied Waste	8401 Truck Way	<i>Capitol Heights, MD</i>	301-336-1000	Accepts newspaper, corrugated/cardboard, white paper, cans, comingled, contract services available
	APMI Group	7700 Old Branch Avenue	<i>Clinton, MD</i>	240-318-0056	Document destruction service provided.
	Safeguard Shredder	2890 Emma Lee Street	<i>Falls Church, VA</i>	703-849-8900	Document destruction, good for events, corporate contracts.
	Office Paper Systems	7650 Airpark Road	<i>Gaithersburg, MD</i>	301-948-6301	Commercial Contracts, good for paper and certified document destruction.
	City of Greenbelt, Dept. of Public Works	555 Crescent Road	<i>Greenbelt, MD</i>	301-474-8004	Accepts newspaper, corrugated/cardboard, high grade office paper - City of Greenbelt Maryland
	Encore Recycling	13211 Virginia Manor Road	<i>Laurel, MD</i>	301-419-0180	Accepts Paper for recycling.
	Abitibi Consolidated Paper Retriever	Baltimore/Washington	<i>Prince George's County, MD</i>	410-361-0659	Accepts white paper, newspaper, magazines, catalogs, envelopes, folders, color paper, fundraising
	Georgetown Paper Stock of Rockville	14820 Southlawn Lane	<i>Rockville, MD</i>	301-762-6990	Accepts Cardboard, newspaper, white paper, mixed paper.
	Brown Station Container Pad	3500 Brown Station Road	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-952-7634	Accepts newspaper, phone books, mixed paper, corrugated/cardboard, white paper, non-commercial vehicles

“Prince George’s County 2024 – 2033 Solid Waste Management Plan”

Pharmaceutical Disposal					
	CWI	1116 W. St., NE	<i>Washington, DC</i>	202-269-3303	Accepts mixed paper, white paper, corrugated/cardboard.
Shredding					
	ECO-Shred, LLC.	5600 Columbia Park Road	<i>Cheverly, MD</i>	301-386-3010	Government, Commercial, & Residential Mobile Document
	Mid Atlantic Shredding Services	9015 Junction Drive, Suite 4	<i>Annapolis Junction, MD</i>	301-362-7380	Document Destruction Service, Recycled Paper, Miscellaneous Materials.
	APMI Group	7700 Old Branch Avenue	<i>Clinton, MD</i>	240-318-0056	Shredding Services, commercial contracts.
	Safeguard Shredding	2890 Emma Lee Street	<i>Falls Church, VA</i>	703-849-8900	Paper shredding on-site; never transported, sorted, or stored.
	All-Shred, Inc.	4831 Winchester Boulevard	<i>Frederick, MD</i>	301-874-1480	On-Site & Off-Site paper shredding & document destruction service.
	Better Shredder, Inc.	P.O. Box 210	<i>Middletown, MD</i>	866-210-5433	Accepts all paper grades & old corrugated cardboard.
	Shred-it	850 East Gude Drive	<i>Rockville, MD</i>	301-315-0070	Document Destruction Service, Recycled Paper, Miscellaneous Materials.
	EPS Industry Alliance	1298 Cronson Blvd. Suite 201	<i>Crofton, MD</i>	410-451-8340	Commercial contracts, document destructions, collection containers.
	2 Pi Shredding & Recycling Services		<i>Washington, D.C.</i>	202-274-1818	Commercial contracts, document destructions, collection containers.
Styrofoam Recycling	Lifoam Industries	121 Bata Blvd	<i>Belcamp, Maryland</i>	410-272-8060	Accepts, collects, and recycles styrofoam. Free service, must be in bags and delivered to the Belcamp location

“Prince George’s County 2024 – 2033 Solid Waste Management Plan”

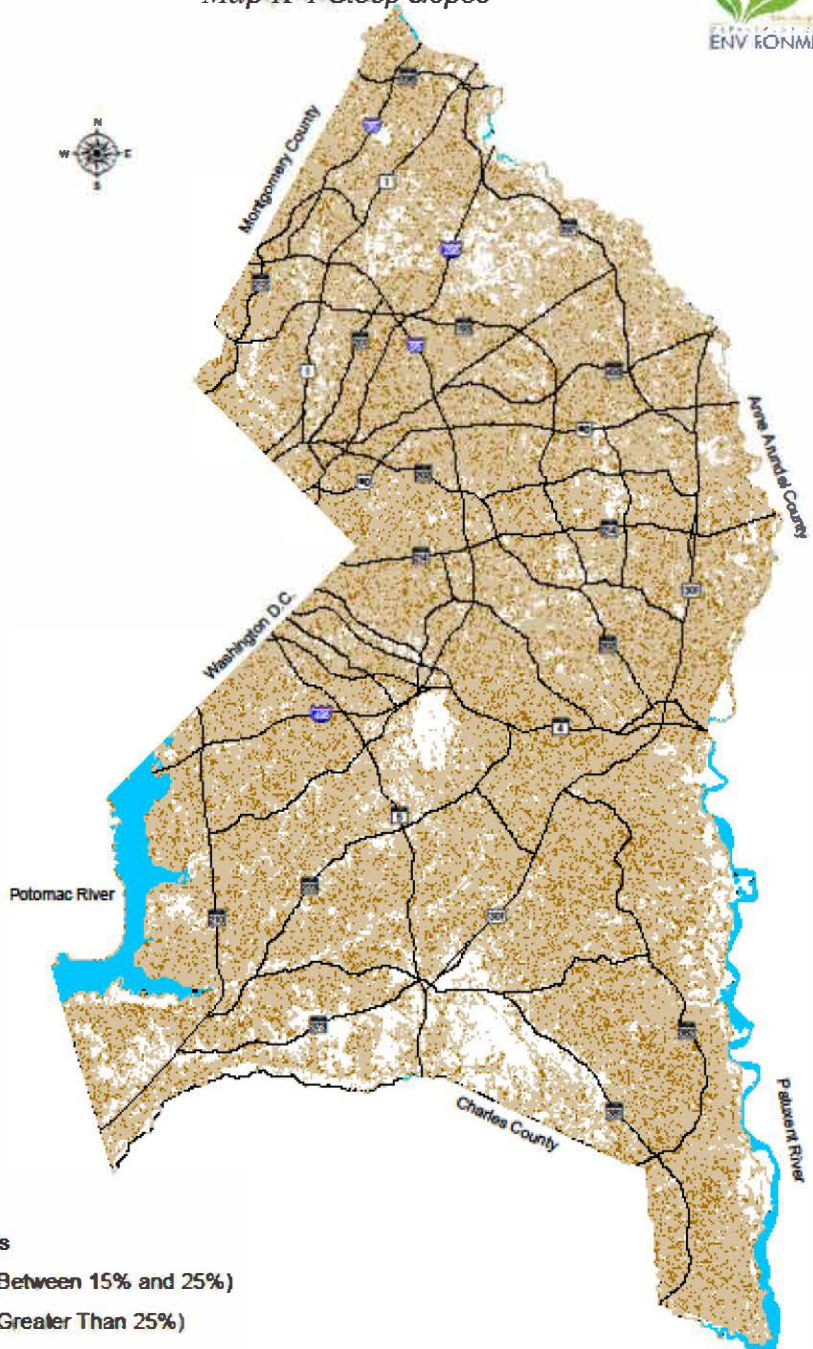
Toner/Ink Jet Cartridges	Litz Office Products	6759 Mid Cities Avenue	<i>Beltsville, MD</i>	240-241-7623	Accepts both Ink and Toner Cartridges for drop-off.
Trash Compactors and Balers					
	Recycle, Inc.		<i>Virginia</i>	703-855-9111	Accepts Toner Cartridges, and Ink Jets.
Waste Mgmt. & Green Solution					
	Energy Audits and Green Solutions	9701 Apollo Drive, Suite #410	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-908-6070	Offers Waste Management Solutions with respect to trash compactors and
Yard Waste					
	Prince George’s County Organics Composting Facility	6601 Southeast Crain Highway	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-627-6388	Leaves, grass, brush, Christmas trees - tip fee.
	Ritchie Land Reclamation Limited Partnership	2001 Ritchie Mobile Road	<i>Upper Marlboro, MD</i>	301-350-4059	Accepts natural wood waste, stump & brush

APPENDIX K
Soils of Prince George's County



Angelo D. DiBenedictis
County Executive

Map K-1 Steep slopes



Legend

- Major Roads
- 25 (Slopes Between 15% and 25%)
- 90 (Slopes Greater Than 25%)

0 1.5 3 6 9 12
Miles

For: 2024-2033 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan

Created: 2023

All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane
Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal
Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

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A soil association is a landscape that has a distinctive proportional pattern of soils. It normally consists of one or more major soils and at least one minor soil, and it is named for the major soil. The soils in one association may occur in another, but in a different pattern.

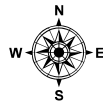
Soil types in Prince George's County:

1. Manor-Glenelg Association - Deep, well-drained and somewhat excessively drained, nearly level to very steep soils of the Piedmont province.
2. Beltsville-Leonardtown-Chillum Association – Moderately deep, well- drained, dominantly gently sloping soils that have a compact subsoil or substratum.
3. Christiana-Sunnyside-Beltsville Association – Deep, level to steep, well- drained sandy and clay soils and level to sloping, moderately deep, moderately well-drained soils that have compact subsoil.
4. Collington-Adelphi-Monmouth Association – Deep, nearly level to strongly sloping, well-drained and moderately well-drained soils of the uplands that developed in sediments containing glauconite.
5. Bibb-Tidal Marsh Association – Poorly drained soils of the floodplains and soils in marshes that are subject to tidal flooding.
6. Sassafras-Keyport-Elkton Association – Nearly level to strongly sloping, well-drained to poorly drained soils on terraces along the Potomac River.
7. Sassafras-Croom Association – Gently sloping to steep, well-drained, dominantly gravelly soils, some of them with a compact subsoil and substratum.
8. Collington-Matapeake-Galestown Association – Deep, well-drained to excessively drained, nearly level to strongly sloping soils on terrace along the Patuxent River.
9. Westphalia-Marr-Howell Association – Deep, well-drained, nearly level to strongly sloping soils of the uplands.
10. Westphalia-Evesboro-Sassafras Association – Deep, well-drained to excessively drained soils of uplands that are mostly moderately sloping to steep.

APPENDIX L
Geology of Prince George's County



Map L-1 Geologic Formations

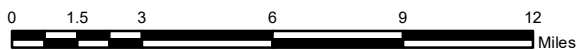
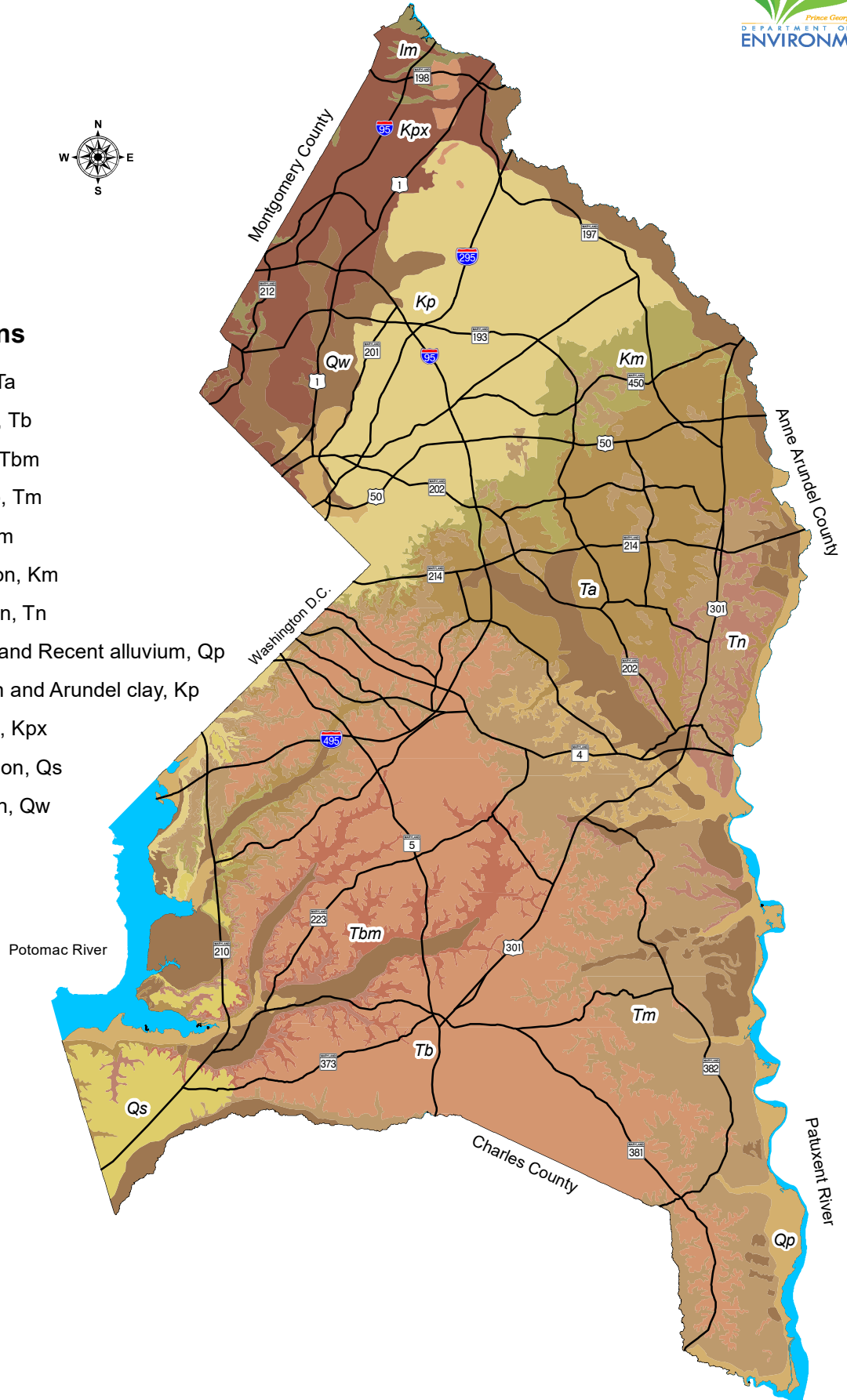


Legend

— Major Roads

Geologic Formations

- Aquia greensand, Ta
- Brandywine gravel, Tb
- Bryn Mawr gravel, Tbm
- Chesapeake group, Tm
- Laurel migmatite, Im
- Monmouth formation, Km
- Nanjemoy formation, Tn
- Pamlico formation and Recent alluvium, Qp
- Patapsco formation and Arundel clay, Kp
- Patuxent formation, Kpx
- Sunderland formation, Qs
- Wicomico formation, Qw



For: 2024-2033 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan

Created: 2023

All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

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The major geologic information in the County includes the Patuxent, Patapsco, Magothy, Aquia, Calvert and Nanjemoy, and Arundel Clay formation. The following information provides a brief description of each formation.

1. Patuxent Formation – Consists of beds of unconsolidated or slightly cemented sand gravel, and large cobbles, and locally, thin lenses or clay cemented with iron oxides.
2. Patapsco Formation – Chiefly clay, but contains thin beds and lenses of sand and gravel. The clay beds are plastic, so that ingress of water along the sand and gravel lenses will promote slippage and instability along the interfaces on moderately steep slopes.
3. Magothy Formation – Mostly medium and fine sand, subordinately sand clay and clay; beds of sand commonly contain lenses and thin beds of gravel; locally lignite and pyrite are present; iron crusts (limonite) is in many places.
4. Aquia Formation – A fine to medium textured sand, maximum thickness of 100 to 120 feet. The formation contains a prominent amount of glauconite (“greensand”), which in some thin beds is the predominant material. The formation contains no gravel but in the lower beds just above the Monmouth formation, nodules of calcium phosphate are found. Some beds of the Aquia contain abundant shell fragments and may therefore be slightly cemented by calcium carbonate; in these beds clay minerals are also abundant.
5. Arundel Clay Formation – Chiefly clay with very minor amounts of sand. The formation characteristically contains organic matter of lignitic character. Locally contains iron concentrations as nodules and irregular discontinuous lenses.
6. Calvert and Nanjemoy Formations – Predominately fine sand and clay sand, including thin beds of diatomaceous earth and medium textured sand, in places cemented to sand stone.

APPENDIX M
Aquifers of Prince George's County



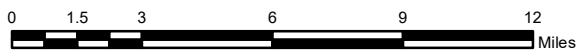
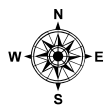
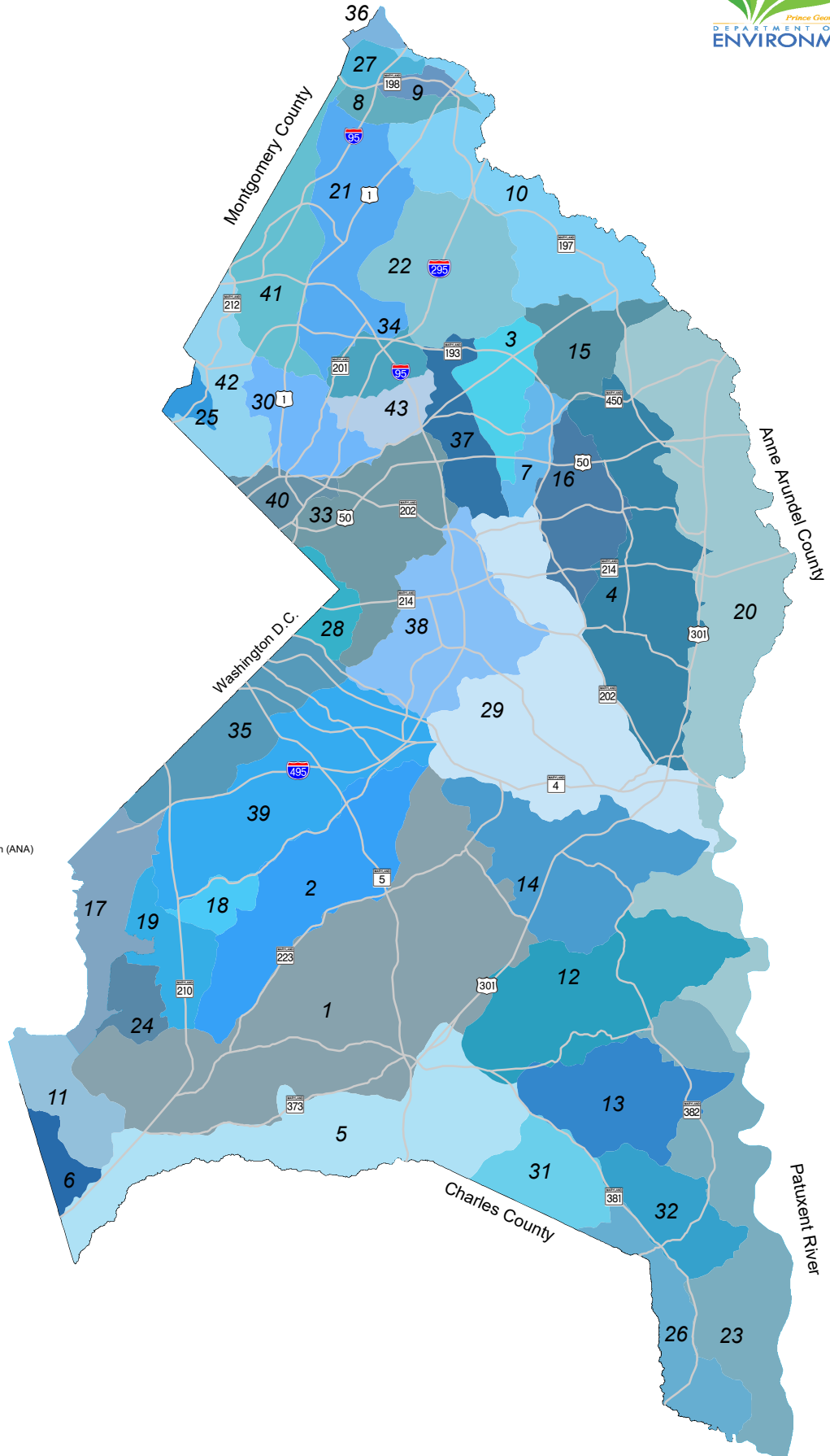
Map M-1 Watersheds



Legend

Watersheds

- 1, Piscataway Creek, Piscataway Creek
- 2, Tinkers Creek, Tinkers Creek
- 3, Folly Branch, Folly Branch
- 4, Collington Branch, Collington Branch
- 5, Matawoman Creek, Matawoman Creek
- 6, Pomonkey Creek, Pomonkey Creek
- 7, Lottsford Branch, Lottsford Branch
- 8, Bear Branch, Bear Branch
- 9, Crows Branch, Crows Branch
- 10, Upper Patuxent River, Upper Patuxent River
- 11, Lower Potomac River, Lower Potomac River
- 12, Mataponi Creek, Mataponi Creek
- 13, Spice Creek, Spice Creek
- 14, Charles Branch, Charles Branch
- 15, Horsepen Branch, Horsepen Branch
- 16, Northeast Branch (WB), Northeast Branch (WB)
- 17, Upper Potomac River, Upper Potomac River
- 18, Hunters Mill, Hunters Mill
- 19, Broad Creek, Broad Creek
- 20, Middle Patuxent River, Middle Patuxent River
- 21, Indian Creek, Indian Creek
- 22, Upper Beaverdam Creek, Upper Beaverdam Creek
- 23, Lower Patuxent River, Lower Patuxent River
- 24, Swan Creek, Swan Creek
- 25, Sligo Creek, Sligo Creek
- 26, Swanson Creek, Swanson Creek
- 27, Walker Branch, Walker Branch
- 28, Lower Anacostia River, Lower Anacostia River
- 29, Western Branch, Western Branch
- 30, Lower Northeast Branch (ANA), Lower Northeast Branch (ANA)
- 31, Zekia Swamp Run, Zekia Swamp Run
- 32, Black Swamp Creek, Black Swamp Creek
- 33, Lower Beaverdam Creek, Lower Beaverdam Creek
- 34, Greenbelt Park Branch, Greenbelt Park Branch
- 35, Oxon Run, Oxon Run
- 36, Rocky Gorge Dam, Rocky Gorge Dam
- 37, Baldhill Branch, Baldhill Branch
- 38, Southwest Branch, Southwest Branch
- 39, Henson Creek, Henson Creek
- 40, Upper Anacostia River, Upper Anacostia River
- 41, Paint Branch, Paint Branch
- 42, Northwest Branch (ANA), Northwest Branch (ANA)
- 43, Brier's Mill Run, Brier's Mill Run



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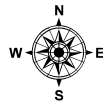
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




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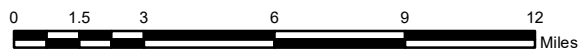
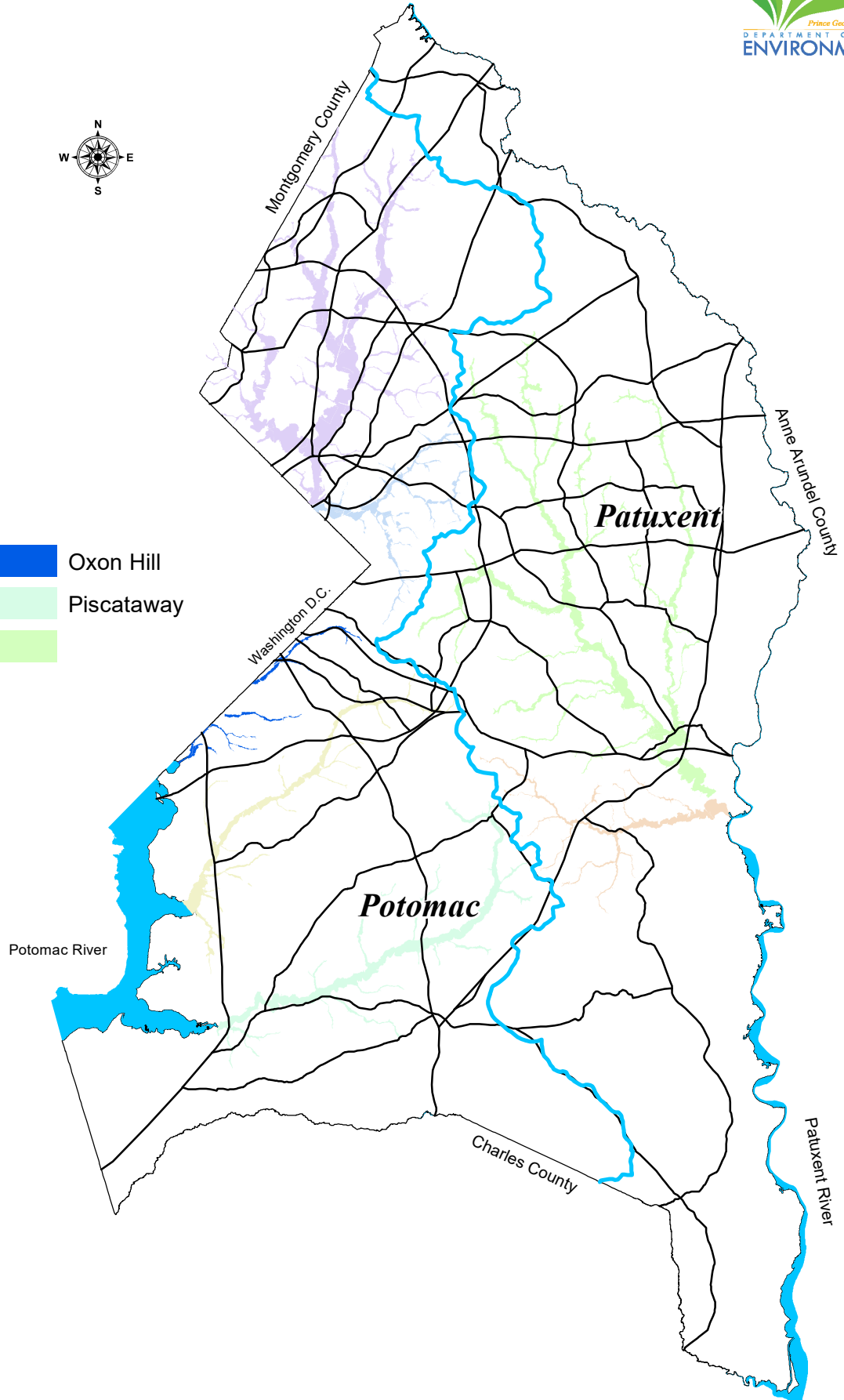


Map M-2 Floodplains



Legend

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|------------|
|  | Anacostia |  | Oxon Hill |
|  | Beaverdam |  | Piscataway |
|  | Charles |  | |
|  | Henson Creek | | |



For: 2024-2033 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan

Created: 2023

All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

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1. The Patuxent Formation constitutes an important source of ground water for the northern, northwestern and the western part of the County, serving such prominent localities as the City of Bowie, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, and the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center. Yields as high as 1,200 gallons per minute (gpm) are not uncommon with this aquifer. Water quality of the Patuxent aquifer is generally soft, low in total dissolved solids, low in chlorides, and of moderate pH. High iron content is, however, often a problem that can result in extensive treatment for removal.
2. The Patapsco Formation is also an extremely important aquifer, which underlies the entire County. However, since it dips down dramatically in the southern portion of the County and is economically unfeasible for residential and small commercial users, it primarily services the north and north central portions of the County. It serves the City of Bowie and the Chalk Point Electrical Power Plant as one of their primary water supply sources and can provide yields as high as 1,200 gpm. The chemical quality of the water from this aquifer is generally good, but local treatment for iron removal and deacidification is normally required.
3. The Magothy Formation is one of the predominantly used aquifers within Prince George's County for individual water supplies. It has the potential to yield moderate to large quantities of ground water, especially in the southeastern part of the County. Yields as high as 1,200 gpm can be developed from this formation. Besides serving individual water supplies, this formation also serves the City of Bowie, Marlboro Meadows Subdivision, the Western Branch Sewage Treatment Plant and the Chalk Point Electrical Power Plant, each of which appropriates over 100,000 gallons per day. However, because of the extensive use of this aquifer in the southern portion of this County and in nearby Charles County, the resulting cone of depression has caused a significant lowering of the water level within this area. In order to guard against further overproduction, the Maryland Department of the Environment has limited future withdrawals to residential and small commercial users in the south and southeastern portion of the County. For larger appropriations in these areas, applicants will be required to seek withdrawal from other aquifers. The natural quality of the Magothy Formation's water is generally acceptable for most uses; however, localized acidity and undesirable concentrations of iron periodically present a problem.
4. The Aquia Formation yields small to moderate supplies of water to shallow dug wells in the east-central part of the County and potentially as much as 100 gpm for drilled wells in the southeastern part of the County. However, because the aquifer is not as productive as the Magothy Formation, it is often overlooked or bypassed as a water supply even though its water quality is often superior. In many locations of the County, where the Aquia is a confined source, it generally can be used with little or no treatment. However, as an unconfined source, especially in the recharge area, treatment for iron may still be required.
5. The Pliocene and Pleistocene Age deposits, forming irregularly bedded sands, gravel

silts and clay, yield small to moderate amounts of water for shallow domestic and farm wells. Because the yield and bacteriological quality of the water are often very unpredictable, the County Health Department does not condone the use of this water source as a potable water supply.

APPENDIX N

Water Quality Monitoring Programs for Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill and
Sandy Hill Creative Disposal Project

APPENDIX N
Water Quality Monitoring Programs for Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill and Sandy Hill Creative Disposal Project

1. Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill

Groundwater and surface water monitoring began in 1985 for Area “A” and began in 1989 for Area” B.” Between 2005 and 2020, the groundwater and surface water monitoring network is structured as follows. The Area “A” detection monitoring network includes four background monitoring wells and nine compliance monitoring wells. The Area B detection monitoring network includes three background monitoring wells and nine compliance monitoring wells. In addition to the aforementioned permitted monitoring wells, 38 additional wells are utilized to help describe groundwater flow. Overall, there are 63 groundwater wells at the site.

The surface waters of Turkey Branch Creek and Western Branch Creek are also sampled as a component of the facility’s monitoring program.

Groundwater quality is monitored on a semi-annual basis (January- March and July-September) and the samples are analyzed as specified in the April 2012 Monitoring Plan, which meets the requirements of RCRA, COMAR, and the facility’s refuse disposal permit, before MDE approved of the 2019 Monitoring Plan in February 2020. Reports are submitted to the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) on a semi-annual basis.

2. Sandy Hill Landfill

The water sampling program at the Sandy Hill Landfill includes approximately 20 groundwater monitoring wells along the perimeter of the fill site and four surface water ponds on-site. Waste Management, Inc. (WMI) operated Sandy Hill Landfill from early 1978 until March of 2007. During this period, WMI was responsible for obtaining quarterly surface water samples and semiannual ground water samples and reporting results to MDE. During the second quarter of 2007, the County took over the sampling and reporting. The ground water monitoring program at Sandy Hill is in accordance with the Subtitle D program as adopted by the State of Maryland.

In 1992, routine ground water monitoring at Sandy Hill identified volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in ground water samples from certain wells. An evaluation conducted in 1992 by WMI indicated the VOCs present in ground water were most likely caused by landfill gas migration. VOCs have been present in the highest concentrations in ground water samples from wells located in the eastern portion of the landfill. To better remove gas potentially impacting ground water, WMI began operation of an eastern expansion of the facility’s planned landfill gas extraction and collection system. On December 30, 1992, MDE ratified a Consent Order (1992 CO), which included requirements for investigating the source of VOCs in ground water samples and evaluating whether remediation is necessary.

The Sandy Hill Ground Water Investigation Report was developed by RUST Environment & Infrastructure in response to the 1992 CO. The report summarizes findings from implementing the MDE-approved Sandy Hill Creative Disposal Project Ground Water

Investigation Plan dated April 1993 (revised June 1993). The objectives of this investigation were to determine the source of VOCs in ground water samples and to determine whether remediation is necessary.

The report concluded that landfill gas migration was the most likely dominant source of VOCs in ground water. It recommended acceleration of the scheduled installation of the remaining 42 gas extraction wells of the facility's gas extraction system. This brought the total to 86 active wells, along with 47 out-of-refuse wells.

In 2002, at the request of MDE, the Groundwater Characterization Sampling Event was initiated by WMI to delineate VOCs in groundwater surrounding the facility. Results of that study indicated that VOCs were present in groundwater on-site but did not migrate beyond the property boundary with one exception north of the northwest boundary. Tetrachloroethene was detected at a concentration of approximately 3ug/L, less than its respective Groundwater Protection Standard of 5ug/L. The report concluded that no impact to human health and the environment due to VOCs in groundwater is occurring.

In 2006, the County commissioned an Independent Groundwater Sampling Event and results indicated that VOCs were present in groundwater at the facility and that it was possible that groundwater containing low concentrations of VOCs had migrated off-site along the south and west facility property boundaries.

Interim results of the on-going Nature and Extent Study surrounding the facility were presented to MDE in May 2008. Specific recommendations of the report included:

1. Continued regular scheduled semi-annual sampling and analysis in accordance with the facility Permit requirement.
2. Continued performance of the Nature and Extent Study, including off-site delineation as necessary followed subsequently by an Assessment of Corrective Measures and Groundwater Corrective Action Plan in accordance with MDE requirements.

On June 24, 2011, a second Consent Order was ratified between WMI, MDE, and the County (2011 CO). The action items outlined in this Consent Order focus on final closure requirements at the facility and the completion of a groundwater investigation. The specific 2011 CO action items related to the potential degradation of groundwater include:

1. Identify the nature and extent of any off-site groundwater quality impacts;
2. Determine whether any off-site impacts present any potential risk to human health and/or the environment; and
3. Determine the appropriate remedial measures necessary to address risks to human health and/or the environment (if necessary).

The County and WMI have been working collaboratively since June 2011 to address each of the CO obligations as required by MDE. A Conceptual Site Model Report (CSM) and subsequent revisions have been submitted to MDE by WMI. The report concluded that the facility has had minimal off-site impacts on groundwater and that adverse impacts to human health and the environment are unlikely. MDE is currently reviewing the document to determine if additional investigations and/or remedial action may be required.

The facility was subsequently closed and entered into post-closure care and monitoring beginning August 6, 2012. Monitoring of the immediate surrounding groundwater and soil-gas will be performed on a regular basis to confirm on-going effectiveness of the various closure systems, pursuant to compliance with the facility's Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMP) reviewed and approved by MDE.

APPENDIX O
Areas of Critical State Concern

APPENDIX O

Areas of Critical State Concern

The following areas have been designated in COMAR as Areas of Critical State Concern:

1. Suitland Bog: Suitland Bog is a small remnant of Magnolia Virginia Bog, which at one time was considerably more extensive in the region. The Bog provides a habitat for a number of unique species of vegetation. The Bog has a high value for scientific and educational uses because of its proximity to a large urban area and the lack of similar areas nearby.
2. Zekiah Swamp Drainage Basin: This includes the upper portions of the drainage basin for Zekiah Swamp. Zekiah Swamp itself, which is entirely within Charles County, is the largest natural hardwood swamp in Maryland. It is a valuable habitat for a large variety of plants and animals, including rare species such as the southern bald eagle and the redheaded woodpecker. It also serves as nesting and over-wintering habitat for many species of birds. Although the portion of the drainage basin in Prince George's County does not include any of the swamp itself, some protection is needed. Impacts have already occurred through the discharge of poorly treated sewage in the basin.
3. Mattawoman Creek: This area includes the 100-year floodplain of Mattawoman Creek and its major tributaries. Mattawoman Creek is part of the boundary between Prince George's and Charles Counties. For this reason, development which impacts the Creek is of inter-jurisdictional concern. The Mattawoman Creek floodplain, with its extensive wooded swamps, has been recognized by the scientific community as an important natural area.
4. Piscataway Creek: This area consists of the 100-year floodplain of Piscataway Creek and its major tributaries. The stream itself has been noted as a significant herring run. In addition, the fresh water marshes and wooded swamps contained within the floodplain provide habitat for numerous plant and animal species. Future development in the basin could increase erosion, runoff, flooding and sedimentation in Piscataway Creek.
5. Broad/Henson Creek Wetlands: The wetlands at the mouth of Broad Creek have been noted by the Smithsonian Institution as a prime wildlife habitat worthy of protection. These wetlands provide significant habitat for muskrat, opossum, fox, rabbit, and deer.
6. Jug Bay: This site embraces several distinctive ecological communities and includes

tidal wetlands, non-tidal wetlands, and an impact or buffer area equivalent to the 100-year floodplain. Most notable of the communities are the freshwater marshes, some of the largest in the State. This variety of ecological communities supports abundant and varied animal and plant life. Since the area lies within the Atlantic flyway, Jug Bay is a haven for bird life and is important for waterfowl reproduction and feeding.

Additionally, 1990 marked a milestone in recognition of the national significance of the Patuxent River with the designation of Jug Bay as a component of the National Estuarine Research System. This program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) seeks to identify and designate model estuarine sites around the nation for long term protection and research.

The Jug Bay site is one of three in the Chesapeake Bay watershed that is managed cooperatively by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) and Anne Arundel County Parks and Recreation, and administered by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

7. National Heritage Areas have been designated by COMAR 08.03.08.
8. Wetlands of Special State Concern were delineated in the 1989 Non-tidal Wetlands Guidance Map by the State of Maryland, Department of Natural Resources, Water Resources Administration.



Map O-1 Critical Bay Areas



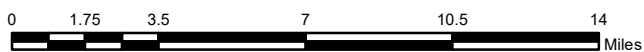
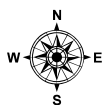
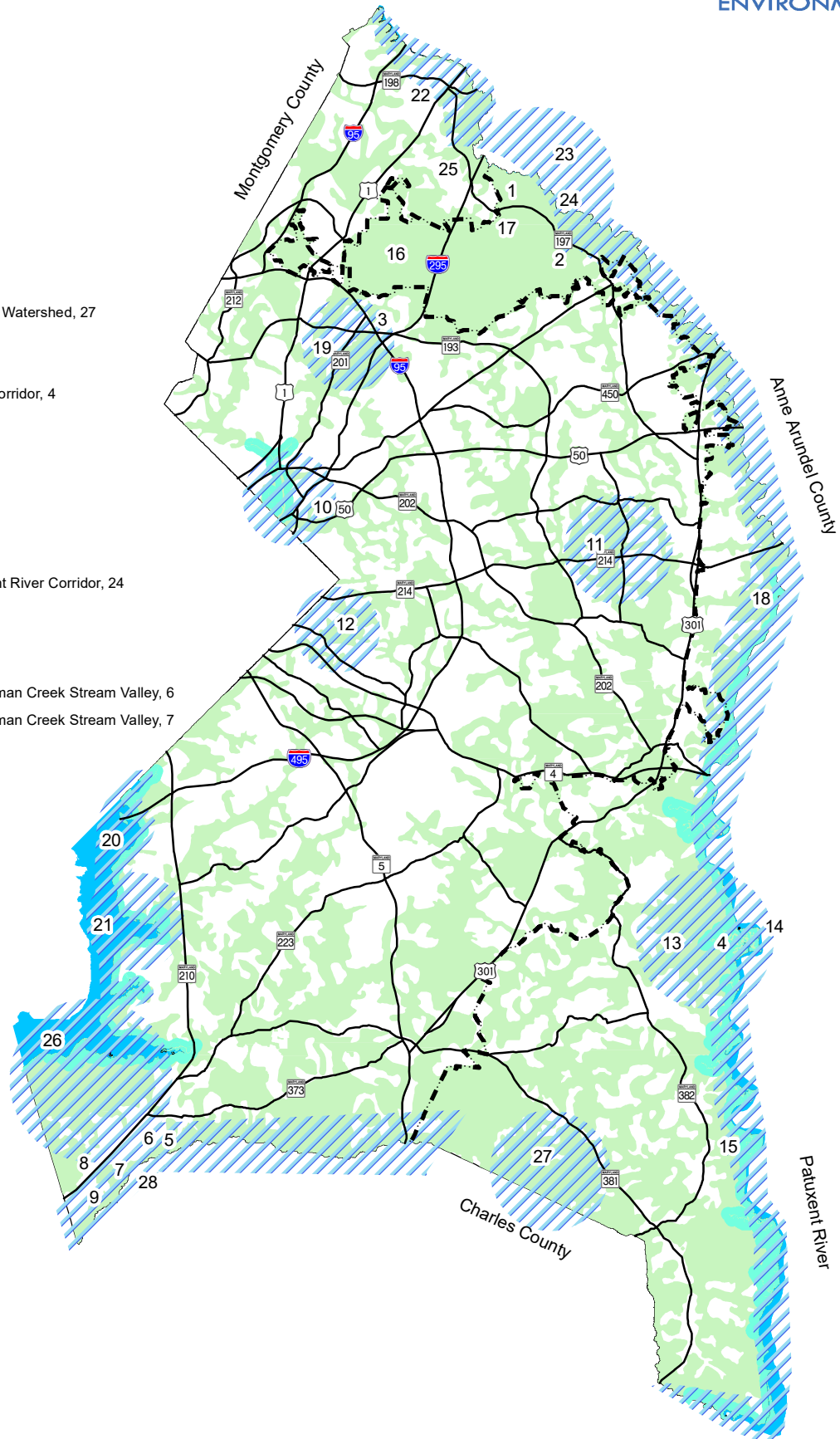
Legend

--- 2035 Growth Boundry

Special Conservation Area

- Anacostia River, 10
- Belt Woods, 11
- Broad Creek, 21
- Cedarville State Forest / Zehiak Swamp Watershed, 27
- Greenbelt National Park and BARC, 3
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- Piscataway National Park and Mattawoman Creek Stream Valley, 6
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- Critical Bay Area Overlay 2015
- Green Infrastructure Network



For: 2024-2033 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan

Created: 2023

All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

T:_ENV\PrinceGeorgeCounty\

APPENDIX P

Areas of Critical County Concern

APPENDIX P
Areas of Critical County Concern

The following Areas of Critical County Concern were designated by and can be found in the Master Plans.

1. Patuxent River: This area includes the main stem of the Patuxent River and its adjacent 100-year floodplain and wetlands, and is a significant wildlife habitat.
2. Belt Woods: This area is a portion of the Seton Belt “Home Farm” and was designated a Registered Natural Landmark by the National Park Service in 1974.
3. Potomac River Shoreline: The Potomac River shoreline is a valuable asset to both Prince George’s County and the State of Maryland for its natural areas, scenic vistas and historical background. Tidal wetlands located at Fox Ferry Point, Broad Creek, and Piscataway Creek are prime wildlife habitats for mink, opossum, otter, and muskrat, nesting areas for wood duck and osprey, and spawning areas for anadromous fish.
4. Patuxent River Reservoirs: The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC) operates two water supply reservoirs on the Patuxent River: Tridelphia Lake (Brighton Dam) and Rocky Gorge Reservoir (T. Howard Duckett Dam). Each covers approximately 800 acres of water surface. The WSSC also owns approximately 6,000 acres of the surrounding watershed as a protective buffer. Storage behind the two dams at normal levels amounts to approximately 12.5 billion gallons, allowing a daily maximum withdrawal of 67 million gallons. The reservoirs are a vital source of raw water for the WSSC service area, which includes Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties.
5. Beltsville Agriculture Research Center/Patuxent Wildlife Research Center: The Beltsville Agriculture Research Center (BARC) is a 9,800 acre Federal Reserve located in northern Prince George’s County. The Patuxent Wildlife Research Center (also Federal) comprises an additional 2,800 acres.
6. Beaverdam Creek: This area consists of the 100-year floodplain of Beaverdam Creek, which flows through the Agricultural Research Center and its major tributaries.

APPENDIX Q
2022 Recycling Report



Angela D. Alsobrooks
County Executive

2022

Recycling Report



Prince George's County
Department of the Environment
Resource Recovery Division

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2022 Recycling Report

The Recycling Section of the Resource Recovery Division strives to be a premier agency for progressive and responsible waste handling. The projects and programs are many and varied to cover single family households, multi-family complexes, commercial and industrial properties, schools, and government. By targeting as many opportunities as possible, the County hopes to find the best way to educate, inspire, and instill proper waste handling practices in the community. By encouraging source reduction, less waste will need to be processed or landfilled. By using multiple education tactics and outreach events, the citizens should be aware and committed to the betterment of the environment which leads to better health for the whole County. Curbside recycling makes waste separation accessible and convenient to citizens removing barriers to participation. Making sure multifamily properties are offered the same recycling opportunities encourages inclusion and environmental commitment regardless of where you call home. Commercial and Industrial Recycling programs ensure the businesses operating in our County are active stewards of responsible waste handling. County Office Recycling Program requires County employees to show how well we implement our own policies. Two Convenience Centers give residents more availability of disposal options. Household Hazardous Waste, Electronics, White Goods, Scrap Metal, and Scrap Tire programs allow residents to properly dispose of items which can potentially harm their health or be hard to discard otherwise. With increasing curbside options and mandating legislation, Organics Composting is a vital option for diverting a resource from being landfilled, thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions. These offerings are only part of a robust recycling program. Partnerships with nonprofits, schools, and other departments, along with included municipalities, are what make the programs succeed. When the community is involved, they are engaged.

A Waste Characterization Study was performed in 2022. This Study highlighted areas of success and needed improvement. While the County has a good capture rate of 49.8%, improvement is clear. The national average is between 50% and 60%. Certain commodities are successful captures, such as cardboard (71%) and glass (56%). Improvement is needed for commodities such as paper (36%), plastic (36%), and metal containers (37%). The study also showed 31% of the waste stream going to the landfill was compostable. The percentage of compostable material will decrease with the expanded program of curbside collections of not only yard waste but food waste, too. These Studies are incredibly important to inform us of where improvement is needed and where previous programs have succeeded. These results also give us guidance on how and where to target education and outreach events and opportunities. In this study, we learned the largest percentage of waste going to the landfill from the school system is compostable (44%). This percentage and the chance to change habits early in life presented a fantastic opportunity to start a food waste pilot program in the schools, discussed later in the report. The study also shows needed improvement in our targeted outreach campaigns. The County hopes to improve our diversion overall by reminding our community of their role in improving their own environment. We all have a part to play in making this the best county in the state of Maryland.

To access the 2022 Waste Characterization Study, please visit The Prince George's County Department of the Environment (DoE) – Studies & Initiatives page - bit.ly/pgcwastecharacterization

Source Reduction

The core of any recycling program starts with the tenet Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, in that order. Stopping waste before it is created is the most successful form of recycling, and Prince George's County Recycling wants to help our community members learn how best to waste less. The Recycling Section inserts source reduction topics into all our communications. Tips are included on the website, in brochures, in emails, and discussed in presentations and events.

Examples of source reduction are as follows: not using disposable products when reusable is available, not buying bottled water when a filter can be installed, or not buying new when repair is possible. Citizens can also donate unneeded building supplies to organizations such as Community Forklift and Habitat for Humanity. Reuse is the second most important tenet in the three pillars of recycling.

By opening our facilities to tours we offer residents a chance to see firsthand the amount of waste produced in the County. Hopefully by seeing, people are more conscious of how much they dispose in any waste stream. The goal is not only to recycle and compost to remove material from the landfill but to reduce all waste produced.

Public Outreach and Education

The Recycling Section employs every avenue of education available to reach the public: websites, social media, email, postcards, brochures, newspaper ads, and community events. The website offers Hot Topics covering timely ways the community can help and offers additional information of which the public should be aware. The County consistently updates social media as more people get information from these mediums. Tuesday Tips are emails sent out weekly offering bites of information to show successful natural preservation is easy and attainable with small changes made by many people. Informational postcards reach people in their homes where they can make the most change. Brochures expand on messaging received at events for reference later. Newspaper ads put our events in the community's hands. Finally, community events are the most personal way to reach people. By taking our mission into neighborhoods, the Recycling Section gets to talk and show how important our role in this process of waste reduction is.

In addition to sending messages to our community, the County invites the community to come to us for tours of our facilities. By seeing firsthand the work and volume of waste, people leave changed. Schools are wonderful partners in creating a new generation of responsible Prince George's County residents. By teaching children early the impact they can make, we can change the habits of the future.

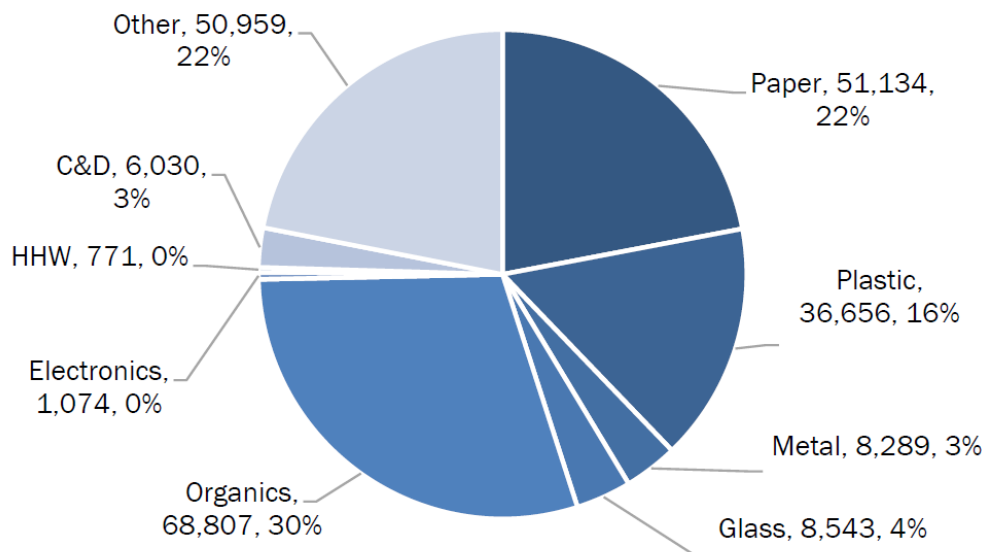
Curbside Single Stream Recycling Program

The County has provided curbside collection of recyclables for over 30 years. By providing this service, the County has removed over 1.4 million tons of waste from landfills in the life of the program. The County manages contracts with 14 companies to collect from 181,114 households weekly between the hours of 6:30 AM and 8:00 PM. In 2022, the County Materials Recycling Facility in Capital Heights processed 60,142.62 tons of recyclable products. The recyclable items accepted at the facility include the following:

- Paper products (including, but not limited to, copy paper, newsprint, corrugated cardboard, paperboard, wrapping paper, glossy paper, hard and soft bound books, catalogs, and magazines)
- Plastics identified as #1, #2, #3, #5, and #7 (#4 film plastics and #6 polystyrene are not accepted)
- Glass bottles and jars
- Metal food containers (bimetal cans and aluminum cans, trays, and foil)
- Empty aerosol cans
- Aseptic containers (broth, milk, and juice cartons)
- Small rigid plastic items (toys and flowerpots)

The Materials Recycling Facility is owned by the County, but operations are contracted to Maryland Environmental Service (MES) through an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA). MES successfully marketed and sold 30,417.73 tons, over 50% of the materials collected. The remaining tonnage was either reused in a non-marketed capacity or did not meet the strict standards employed for the best quality products.

The figure below, shows the Residential Waste Composition by Material Group



Multifamily Recycling Program

Prince George's County mandated Apartment Recycling on July 1, 1992 and strengthened the mandate with County Council Bill CB-87-2012 on July 1, 2014. The updated mandate required recycling to be as convenient and accessible as landfill disposal with proper signage. Additionally, these properties are also required to report the success of the available recycling opportunities. Contained in Prince George's County are over 620 multifamily properties; 442 are under County enforcement. The County Inspectors are an integral part of the over 90% success rate of the Multifamily Recycling Program producing 66,683.83 tons of recycling. Regular inspections offer the opportunity for support and education to the property managers, owners, and residential agents. If these properties are not in compliance with the County regulations, the Inspectors are tasked with issuing violation notices.

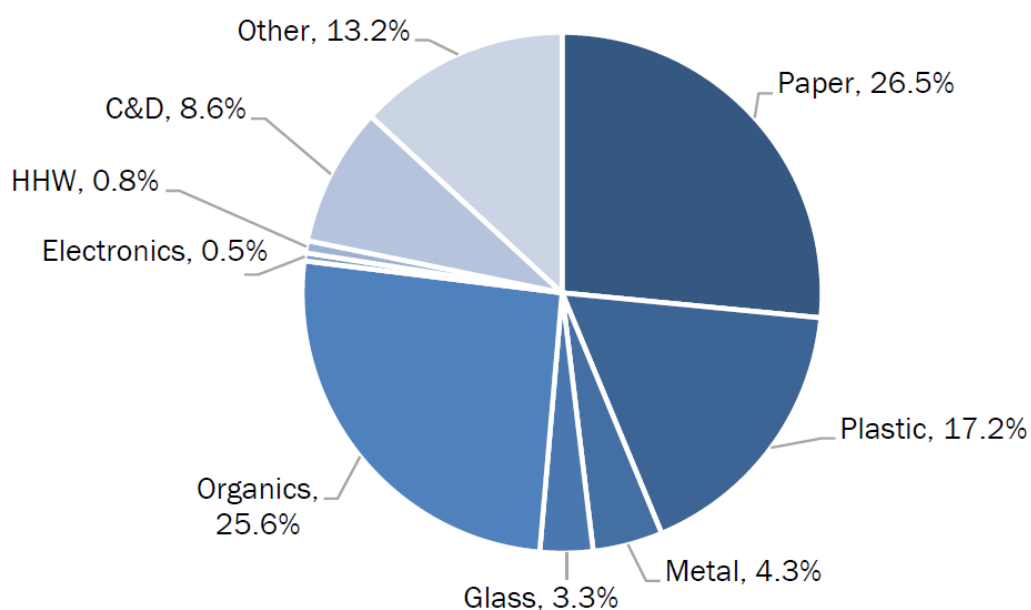
Commercial and Industrial Recycling Program

Commercial and Industrial Properties produce the largest percentage of recycling in the state of Maryland. Despite being the largest contributor of recycling, most of the materials generated from these businesses are not processed in Prince George's County. 454,333.40 tons of MRA materials and 475,368 tons of non-MRA materials were reported from these types of properties in 2022. The largest portion of the MRA tonnage came from white goods, paper, corrugated cardboard, and mixed glass. As for the non-MRA tonnage, the largest portions were scrap metal, soil, and construction debris.

County Council Bill CB-87-2012, in addition to the multifamily clause, requires commercial and industrial properties to provide the opportunity to recycle to their tenants as well as designating the Department of Environment as the enforcement agency. By February 1 of each year, these properties must submit recycling data to DoE for the proceeding calendar year. After the initial implementation of CB-87-2012, commercial and industrial properties were later required to add recycling bins adjacent to any exterior trash receptacle to further advance recycling availability.

The County avails itself to commercial and industrial properties for any assistance needed to start or improve their recycling program. Recycling inspectors can assist in teaching businesses about what is recyclable, how to purchase recycled products, signage, and any other resources needed. Once the education has been offered, the inspectors are allowed enforcement capabilities in cases of lapsed responsibilities.

The figure below, shows the Commercial Waste Composition by Material Group



County Office Recycling Program

In all 89 county offices, the County Office Recycling Program (CORP) was implemented. CORP collects from County offices the same materials collected in the County curbside program. The Recycling Section

has dedicated an employee to oversee the success of this program. If the County does not have a successful recycling program in our own properties, how can we expect our residents to be successful? Leading by example shows residents the County's commitment to the initiatives we ask them to follow.

As part of CORP, ink and toner cartridges are collected for reuse and recycling. Offices inform the CORP liaison when collection is needed, and the collection is scheduled. Once storage capacity is exhausted, the ink and toner contractor collects the cartridges for reuse or recycling based on capabilities.

For 2022, CORP recorded 230.51 tons of recycling and 1170 pounds of ink and toner cartridges collected. These numbers are higher than 2021 due to the return of employees working in offices instead of teleworking.

Convenience Centers (Drop-Off Centers)

Residential Convenience Centers are an important part of a complete recycling program. Residents of the County can recycle items or materials otherwise not possible at their homes. Although the County provides a large reach for the curbside collection program, not all households are included. The homes in the southern region not covered by the County program can still drop-off single-stream recyclable materials to the Missouri Avenue Convenience Center or Brown Station Road Residential Convenience Center (BSRCC). Also included at both convenience centers are antifreeze and used motor oil collection stations. The BSRCC offers even more recycling options. Additional recycling options are scrap metal, yard trim, and large rigid plastic items such as plastic furniture, toys, or 5-gallon jugs. A durable medical equipment reuse program has also been added to the BSRCC. Wheelchairs, walkers, and other useful equipment can find a new life with members of the community who made not be able to afford or access these necessary devices. Reuse also keeps these items out of landfills. Everything brought to the convenience centers is processed by the County through the MRF, scrap metal contracted service, or composting facility.

Household Hazardous Waste Collection

The Brown Station Road Landfill also houses a collection lot for Household Hazardous Waste (HHW). This lot is open Thursday through Saturday to allow residents a safe disposal option for waste not allowed in curbside collection or suitable to pour down the drain. Accepted items include, but not limited to, cleaning products, herbicides, pesticides, other household chemicals, propane tanks, batteries, used cooking oil, inoperable smoke detectors, and any other potentially hazardous or hard to recycle/dispose materials. In 2022, over 300 tons of HHW was diverted from the landfill by 8379 participants.

Although paint is not considered hazardous, the HHW lot collects paint as well. If possible, citizens are encouraged to donate unused paint. When this is not an option, allowing paint to dry completely before disposal is also an option. When the HHW lot gets usable paint, the Division partners with nonprofits such as Habitat for Humanity, when available, to donate the paint to low-income households. Any paint not suitable for donation is mixed with wood waste to dry and solidify before landfilling.

Electronics Recycling

The County also provides electronic recycling services to its residents. As more and more of life is dominated by electronics, these devices must also be disposed of properly. Since many electronics use rare elements, recycling is the most responsible way to keep from continuing to mine virgin materials to make new products.

The electronics collection point for the County is in the same lot as the HHW collection for the convenience of residents. By co-locating the electronics with the HHW, residents can see other hard to recycle products they might not have known were recyclable. In 2022, residents delivered 204.89 tons of electronics to the County drop-off site.

Many retailers offer take-back programs for electronics. Some even offer rebates or trade-ins on new equipment. Options such as these are encouraged and often more convenient to residents than the drop-off lot. The County offers these and other disposal options under Electronics Recycling on the website.

Organics Composting

Based on a survey by BioCycle magazine in 2018, Prince George's County Organics Composting Facility (OCF) is one of only 185 facilities in the country processing food waste as well as yard waste. Out of 100 responding facilities surveyed, the County owns one of less than 25 processing over 50,000 total tons per year. Located in Upper Marlboro, the OCF processed 61,505.07 total tons of organic material with the help of another IGA with MES; 52% of the total inbound tonnage came from residential sources. After processing, MES marketed a total of 24,982.5 tons of usable material. The two types of products created onsite are LeafGro and LeafGro Gold. The County site produced 8,075 tons of LeafGro and 16,907.5 tons of LeafGro Gold. Not only was this tonnage removed from the landfill, but it was turned into a product bringing nutrients back to the soil in the community.

The largest portion of the composted material was yard waste at 45,013.17 tons. Yard waste includes trees, limbs, leaves, grass clippings, and Christmas trees. The County provides curbside yard waste collection to 170,990 households. Residents can also deliver yard trim to the Brown Station Road Residential Convenience Center.

To process yard waste, larger items such as limbs and Christmas trees are first processed in a tub grinder to reduce size. Once grinding is completed, the ground material is added to the smaller yard trim in open windrows. Windrows compost material in approximately eight months for use as the marketed product LeafGro. 8,075 tons of LeafGro were produced in 2022.

Food waste represents a smaller portion of the feedstock to the OCF, but it helps produce the largest portion of marketed material, LeafGro Gold. Food waste intake for 2022 was 16,491.9 tons. While primarily hauled from commercial properties, the County is implementing a curbside collection program for food waste for its residents. Curbside collection offers County residents the convenience to compost their food waste and food soiled paper products. Approximately 75,000 households are included in the curbside collection program. By the end of calendar year 2023, all residents who receive County provided yard trim collections will have a compost cart and will be able to add food scraps to their Monday collection service. The County strives to reduce the 34% compostable material in the waste

stream going to the landfill. By removing the putrescible materials from the landfill, less landfill gas will be produced and need to be mitigated.

White Goods, Scrap Metal, and Scrap Tires

Additional commodities removed from the waste stream by the County are white goods, scrap metal, and tires. White goods and scrap metal acquired by the County, either through bulky collections, drop-offs, or delivered by municipalities, are recycled by a local metal processor. The County employs a specialty contract for the removal of refrigerants before delivery and has a Scrap Metal contract with a County vendor. Residents are welcome to use other means of properly disposing of white goods, such as checking with their utility company for pickup service and/or to receive a rebate on the purchase of new energy efficient appliances. Through the BSRSL, the County received 1631.08 tons of white goods and scrap metal. Although the BSRSL is not a permitted scrap tire disposal facility, it can receive tires until capacity is reached. Once capacity is reached, tires must be transported by a licensed scrap tire hauler to a permitted scrap tire acceptance facility. The tires from BSRSL are ultimately delivered to a waste-to-energy facility for use as fuel.

Special Event Recycling

Resolution CR-67-2009 encourages recycling at all County-sponsored events and activities. By increasing opportunities for recycling, the County improves the recycling rate and directs more material away from the landfill. County offices can order additional recycling collections and containers to facilitate removal of obsolete files after the retention period has passed.

Community organizations and non-profits reach out for assistance with recycling efforts at community events, such as Earth Day celebrations, clean-up projects, or festivals. These requests are handled through the Collections and Recycling Sections of RRD. The County supports these efforts as a continued effort to increase awareness and responsible waste handling for its residents.

In addition to helping other groups from the community, the County offers several community events of its own. In 2022, the Recycling Section provided the County two HHW / Electronics Recycling events. These events are a chance to bring opportunities closer to different areas of the county and get to interact in person with the people we serve. The two HHW/Electronics Recycling events received a total of four roll-off containers of electronics, one roll-off of cardboard, and two 28-foot box trucks worth of household hazardous chemicals. These two events gave residents a chance to talk with member of staff about the importance of their role in making this County successful and beautiful as well as remove dangerous or recyclable items from the landfill.

Mulch Madness is another event for the PGC community. In April, to honor Earth Day, the OCF opens on Saturday for one of the community's favorite events. At the 2022 event, approximately 400 cars received between 800 and 900 cubic yards of free mulch. The Recycling Section uses this opportunity to educate citizens about composting, water preservation, and soil maintenance and retention.

The County was also able to partner with the Maryland Department of Environment (MDE) in 2022 to hold two Citizen Scrap Tire Events. These two events collected a total of 1,075 tires. By holding these events, the County likely saved these tires from being illegally dumped.

Municipalities

Prince George's County services eight municipalities in the curbside recycling collection program. The municipalities participating are as follows:

Bladensburg	Capital Heights
Cottage City	Fairmount Heights
Forest Heights	Hyattsville
Landover Hills	Riverdale Park

The following municipalities are within County boundaries but administer their own recycling collection program:

Berwyn Heights	Bowie
Brentwood	Cheverly
Colmar Manor	College Park
District Heights	*Eagle Harbor
Edmonston	Glenarden
Greenbelt	Laurel
Morningside	Mount Rainier
New Carrollton	North Brentwood
Seat Pleasant	University Park
Upper Marlboro	

*Of the municipalities not participating in the County curbside recycling collection, all but Eagle Harbor administer their own curbside recycling collection service. Eagle Harbor residents can recycle by taking their materials to the Missouri Avenue Convenience Center.

Keep Prince George's County Beautiful

Keep Prince George's County Beautiful (KPGCB) is the local non-profit affiliate of the national Keep America Beautiful (KAB) Campaign. The mission of KPGCB is providing citizens the education and outreach opportunities to improve their environment. Our affiliate provides county-wide support of the national Keep America Beautiful Great American Cleanup occurring every Spring. KPGCB also supports the Growing Green with Pride initiative.

KPGCB is an important partner in the Green Team School Program. The Green Team School Program is a collaboration between KPGCB, Prince George's County Public Schools (PGCPS), and the William S. Schmidt Outdoor Education Center. The Schmidt Center is an environmental training facility for students in Brandywine, Maryland.

KPGCB is a member of Prince George's County Chamber of Commerce and Maryland Recycling Network. These memberships offer a network of like-minded people with a mission to make the County the best it can be through environmental programs and events. The KPGCB coordinator is a Recycling Section staff member who serves as liaison between the County, its various departments, and citizens to ensure consistency of messaging and program success. The Waste Diversion and Recycling Awards sponsored by KPGCB were postponed until 2023.

Prince George's County Public School System Recycling Program

Prince George's County Board of Education was required to develop and implement a recycling program for all schools under their jurisdiction by House Bill 805 in 2012. Schools are capable of recycling the same commodities as the County at-large. By source separating the same materials at school as at home, student receive consistency of messaging, are taught the importance of recycling, and reduction of contamination is achieved. The return of students to full-time in-person instruction has raised the tonnage from 897 tons in 2021 to 1,236.95 tons in 2022. In 2022, PGCPSS also began participating in a pilot composting program. Eleven schools and the William S. Schmidt Outdoor Education Center were awarded a grant to begin working with students to learn the value of composting their food scraps. In October, November, and December of 2022 when collections began, 12.94 tons of compostable waste were collected. Students volunteer their time to work with the teachers and school staff on source separating their food waste. We look forward to school organic collection becoming as common and accessible as recycling.

Awards

- Prince George's County was number one in the state for highest recycling and diversion rate for 2021.
- Prince George's County, in conjunction with KAB, awarded the following schools for excellence in Recycling and Waste Reduction: Laurel High School, Scotchtown Hills Elementary School, Eleanor Roosevelt High School, Largo High School, and Laurel Elementary School.
- Several individuals were also recognized for increasing the Green Initiative at their schools: Allison McMahon at Eleanor Roosevelt High School, Lauren Gaetz of Bond Mill Elementary School, Deatrice Womack and Tracy Wescott of Robert Goddard Montessori School, Adelaide Blake of C. Elizabeth Rieg Regional School, and the Environmental Science Students and Green Team of Central High School.
- Louise-Gabrielle Rosos and the DuVal High School Environmental Club were recognized for their efforts for America Recycles Day.
- Additionally, several individuals were recognized for their volunteer efforts: Karyn McAlister and Lora Katz of Riverdale Park, Betty Wise, and Brendan Rohr of Robert Goddard Montessori School's PTSA.
- Non-profit organizations were also recognized: Fort Washington Forward and Community Forklift.
- The educational institution appreciated was Jabari S. Walker of Bowie State University.
- Several commercial businesses also received accolades for green initiatives: Chick-fil-A operator Mr. Singletary, Brandywine BP – Service Station Manager Pamela McGee, and PEPCO Forestville Service Center Manager Sean Parran Sr.
- Lastly, two Multi-Family Housing Groups also went above and beyond: Montpelier Village Condominium Association and Lakeside North Apartments.

APPENDIX R
Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan and Procedure

APPENDIX R

Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan and Procedure



PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND FIRE/EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDER

General Order Number: 09-03	Effective Date: January 2010
Division: Special Operations	
Chapter: Hazardous Materials Preparedness and Response	
By Order of the Fire Chief: Marc S. Bashoor	Revision Date: N/A

POLICY

This General Order establishes the Prince George's County Fire/EMS Department's comprehensive preparedness and response program for Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT).

DEFINITIONS

Definitions are from the National Incident Management System (NIMS) glossary.

Biological Agent – Living organisms or the materials derived from them (such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, and toxins) that cause disease in or harm to humans, animals, or plants, or cause deterioration of material.

Bomb Squad/Explosives Teams – A public safety agency specializing in the investigation and disarming of suspected explosive devices.

Chemical/Biological (C/B) Protective Ensemble – A compliant vapor-protective ensemble that is also certified as being compliant with the additional requirements for protection against C/B warfare agents such as vapors, gases, liquids, and particulate.

Chemical Warfare Agent – A chemical substance (such as a nerve agent, blister agent, blood agent, choking agent, or irritating agent) used to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through its physiological effects.

Decontamination – The physical or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contaminants from persons and equipment used at a hazardous materials (HAZMAT) incident.

Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) – Any material that is explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, reactive, or radioactive, or any combination thereof, and requires special care in handling because of the hazards it poses to public health, safety, and/or the environment. Any hazardous substance under the Clean Water Act, or any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); any hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); any toxic pollutant listed under pretreatment provisions of the Clean Water Act; any hazardous pollutant under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act; or any imminent hazardous chemical substance for which the administrator has taken action under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 7. (Section 101[14] CERCLA)



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Hazardous Material Response Team – An organized group of individuals that is trained and equipped to perform work to control actual or potential leaks, spills, discharges, or releases of HAZMAT, requiring possible close approach to the material. The team/equipment may include external or contracted resources.

Hazardous Materials Company – Any piece of equipment having the capabilities, personal protective equipment (PPE), equipment, and complement of personnel as specified in the Hazardous Materials Company types and minimum capabilities. The personnel complement will include one member who is trained to a minimum level of assistant safety officer - HAZMAT.

Hazardous Materials Incident – Uncontrolled, unlicensed release of HAZMAT during storage or use from a fixed facility or during transport outside a fixed facility that may impact public health, safety, and/or the environment.

HAZMAT Task Force – A group of resources with common communications and a leader. A HAZMAT Task Force may be pre-established and sent to an incident, or formed at the incident.

HAZMAT Trained and Equipped - To the level of training and equipment defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) – Equipment and clothing required to shield or isolate personnel from the chemical, physical, thermal, and biological hazards that may be encountered at a hazardous materials (HazMat) incident.

Release – Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discharging of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing any hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant). (Section 101[22] CERCLA)

Vapor Protective Ensemble – A vapor protective ensemble or garment that is intended for use in an unknown threat atmosphere or for known high health risk atmospheres is vapor tight, and is in compliance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 1991.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) – (1) Any destructive device as defined in section 921 of this title ("destructive device" defined as any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than 4 ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than 1/4 ounce, mine or device similar to the above); (2) any weapon that is designed or intended to cause serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals, or their precursors; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life. (United States Code, Title 18-Crimes and Criminal Procedure, Part I-Crimes, Chapter 113B-Terrorism, Sec. 2332a)



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Zone, Contamination Reduction (Warm Zone) – The area between the Exclusion Zone and the Support Zone. This zone contains the personnel decontamination station. This zone may require a lesser degree of personnel protection than the Exclusion Zone. This separates the contaminated area from the clean area and acts as a buffer to reduce contamination of the "clean" area. (U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook, 2001 edition)

Zone, Exclusion (Hot Zone) – The area immediately around a spill or release and where contamination does or could occur. The innermost of the three zones of a hazardous substances/material incident. Special protection is required for all personnel while in this zone. (U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook, 2001 edition)

Zone, Support (Cold Zone) – The "clean" area outside of the contamination control line. In this area, equipment and personnel are not expected to become contaminated. Special protective clothing is not required. This is the area where resources are assembled to support the hazardous substances/materials release operations. (U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook, 2001 edition)

PROCEDURES / RESPONSIBILITIES

1. General Information

Hazardous materials pose a significant and potentially disastrous threat to Prince George's County. Hazardous materials incidents may include, but are not limited to, responses involving fires, spills, transportation accidents, chemical reactions, or explosions.¹ The hazards associated with these incidents could be thermal, radiological, asphyxiant, chemical, etiological, mechanical, or any combination of thereof.

The threat of weapons of mass destruction is important throughout the Washington Metropolitan Region. A comprehensive and coordinated response to these incidents has been undertaken by Prince George's County Fire/EMS Department and the other members of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG). Even though weapons of mass destruction preparedness and response are considered a subset of the hazardous materials response process, they are covered in General Order XXXX.

Under Prince George's County Executive Order 25-1987, the Fire/EMS Department is designated as the primary County agency for Hazardous Materials Incident Response Operations, as it is the most likely first arriving and organized agency with the personnel and resources to contain, control, and/or resolve hazardous materials incidents. The hazardous materials incident management process utilized by the Fire/EMS Department shall include procedures for all of the following:

¹ Responses to explosive incidents (i.e., improvised explosive devices – IEDs, munitions, etc.) are covered under Bureau of Fire Investigations Operational Order #3. This operational order may be implemented at the same time due to the nature of the incident.



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1. Scene Management and Control
2. Identifying the Problem
3. Hazard and Risk Evaluation
4. Selecting Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment
5. Information Management and Resource Coordination
1. Implementing Response Objectives
2. Decontamination
3. Termination and Documentation

2. HAZMAT Coordinator

The HAZMAT Coordinator manages the Fire/EMS Department HAZMAT/WMD Response program. The HAZMAT Coordinator ensures the HAZMAT Team metrics are satisfied. The HAZMAT Coordinator is the senior HAZMAT Team Leader during HAZMAT Responses.

3. HAZMAT Team Metrics

The Fire/EMS Department HAZMAT/WMD Response Program is designed to maintain this department's HAZMAT Team as a Type I HAZMAT Entry Team⁽²⁾ under Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 within the National Incident Management System (NIMS). A Type I HAZMAT Team must be able to perform the following metrics (as minimum capabilities):

- a. Field Testing for Known Chemicals; Unknown Chemicals; and Known or Suspect Weapons of Mass Destruction Chemical/Biological Substances
 - The presumptive testing and identification of chemical substances using a variety of sources to be able to identify associated chemical and physical properties. Sources may include printed and electronic reference resources, safety data sheets, field testing kits, specific chemical testing kits, chemical testing strips, data derived from detection devices, and air-monitoring sources.
- b. Air Monitoring for Basic Confined Space Monitoring; Specific Known Gas Monitoring; and WMD Chem/Bio Aerosol Vapor and Gas
 - The use of devices to detect the presence of known gases or vapors. The basics begin with ability to provide standard confined space readings (oxygen deficiency percentage, flammable atmosphere Lower Explosive Limit [LEL], carbon monoxide, and hydrogen sulfide).
 - The use of advanced detection equipment to detect the presence of known or unknown gases or vapors. Advanced detection and monitoring may incorporate more sophisticated instruments that differentiate between two or more flammable vapors, and may directly identify by name a specific flammable or toxic vapor.

² See FEMA Document 508-4, *Typed Resource Definitions – Fire and Hazardous Materials Resources*.



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- Advanced detection and monitoring includes WMD Chem/Bio detection Instruments.
- c. Sampling (Capturing, Labeling, Evidence Collection) for Known Industrial Chemicals; Unknown Industrial Chemicals; and WMD Chem/Bio
 - Known industrial chemicals standard evidence collection protocols required for each include capturing and collection, containerizing and proper labeling, and preparation for transportation and distribution, including standard environmental sampling procedures for lab analysis.
 - Consistent with established chain of custody protocols.
 - Known and unknown industrial chemicals standard evidence collection protocols.
 - Ability to sample liquid and solids.
 - Special resources may be required for air sample collection.
- d. Radiation Monitoring/ Detection for Alpha, Beta; and Gamma Detection
 - The ability to accurately interpret readings from the radiation-detection devices and conduct geographical survey search of suspected radiological source or contamination spread.
 - Basic criteria include detection and survey capabilities for alpha, beta, and gamma.
 - Identify and establish the exclusion zones after contamination spread (this does include identification of some, but not all, radionuclides).
 - Ability to conduct environmental and personnel survey.
 - Ensure all members of survey teams are equipped with accumulative self-reading instruments (dosimeters).
- e. Protective Clothing Ensembles for Liquid Splash-Protective CPC; Vapor-Protective CPC; Flash Fire Vapor- Protective CPC; and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Vapor-Protective CPC; WMD Liquid Splash-Protective CPC)
 - Chemical Protective Clothing (CPC) includes complete ensembles (suit, boots, gloves) and may incorporate various configurations (encapsulating, non-encapsulating, jumpsuit, multi-piece) depending upon the level of protection needed.
 - Liquid Splash-Protective, which must be compliant with NFPA Standard 1992, Standard on Liquid Splash-Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies (current edition).



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- Vapor-Protective, Flash Fire Protective option for Vapor-Protective, and Chemical/Biological-Protective option for Vapor-Protective, all of which must be compliant with NFPA Standard 1991, Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies (current edition).
- f. Technical Reference (Printed and Electronic; Plume Air Modeling; Map Overlays, and WMD Chem/Bio)
- Access to and use of various databases, chemical substance data depositories, and other guidelines and safety data sheets, either in print format, electronic format, stand-alone computer programs, or data available via telecommunications. The interpretation of data collected from electronic devices and chemical testing procedures.
 - At a minimum, technical references will have the ability to outsource additional capabilities and have one source for air-modeling capability.
- g. Special Capabilities. Additional resources that augment the capabilities of the team. This includes:
- Gloves and other specialized equipment based on local risk assessment;
 - Heat sensing capability; light amplification capability; and
 - Digital imaging documentation capability.
- h. Intervention. Ability to implement the following techniques:
- Diking, Damming, Absorption. Employment of mechanical means of intervention and control such as plugging, patching, off-loading, and tank stabilization. Environmental means such as absorption, dams, dikes, and booms.
 - Liquid Leak Intervention, Neutralization, Plugging, Patching, and Vapor Leak Intervention. Chemical means such as neutralization and encapsulation of known and unknown chemicals. Mechanical means include specially designed kits for controlling leaks in rail car dome assemblies and pressurized containers, to pneumatic and standard patching systems.
 - Advanced capabilities should include ability to intervene and confine incidents involving WMD Chem/Bio substances.
- i. Decontamination of Known Contaminants Based on Local Risk Assessment; Unknown Contaminants; and WMD Chem/Bio
- Must be self-sufficient to provide decontamination for members of their team.



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- Must be capable of providing decontamination for known and unknown contaminants and WMD Chem/Bio.
- j. Communications (In-Suit; Wireless Voice; Wireless Data; and Secure Communications)
- Personnel utilizing CPC shall be able to communicate appropriately and safely with one another and their team leaders
- k. Staffing (5 Personnel)
- l. Training
- All personnel must be trained to the minimum response standards in accordance with the most current editions of NFPA 471, Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents, NFPA 472, Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents, and NFPA 473, Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents, as is appropriate for the specific team type.
- m. Sustainability
- Capability to perform three (3) entries in a 24-hour period.

This general order is divided into three sections (Preparedness, Response, and Recovery).

4. Preparedness

The Fire/EMS Department HAZMAT/WMD Response Preparedness Program is designed to and involves the following:

Training – Comprehensive training program to ensure that responders are prepared to respond to hazardous materials and weapons of mass destruction emergencies incidents safely and effectively. See Addendum 1 for training requirements.

Equipment/Techniques – Provide specialized equipment and techniques to effectively manage and control hazardous materials and weapons of mass destruction emergencies.

All response units in the Prince George’s County Fire/EMS Department may be called upon to respond to an incident involving hazardous materials. As such, the following minimum equipment standards are established in Addendum 2 to this General Order. Equipment requirements should meet minimum capabilities of a Type I HAZMAT Team.



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Planning – Pre-Incident Planning, Inspection, and Enforcement program designed to anticipate and reduce the probabilities, risks, and impact of hazardous materials or weapons of mass destruction emergencies.

The HAZMAT Coordinator is responsible to maintain a list of facilities and locations that use, store, or manufacture hazardous materials in quantities that exceed the threshold planning quantity (TPQ) as defined by the EPCRA regulations.³ A list of these facilities (within each first-due) is sent to each fire station. Each first-due company is responsible for developing a pre-plan using departmental format.

The HAZMAT Coordinator will identify designated facilities that could be considered high-risk targets for terrorism and require pre-incident plans. The Primary Hazardous Materials Company will pre-plan these facilities for typical fire emergencies and for mass decontamination, mass casualty care, and hazardous materials response.

These pre-plans will be updated and forwarded on an annual basis to the HAZMAT Coordinator and the Primary Hazardous Materials Company. Each of these pre-plans will be made available on the computer systems on the primary hazardous materials response unit and PSC-1. Printed copies will be made available to first due companies and Battalion Chiefs.

Inspection and Enforcement – Fire Inspectors from the Fire Prevention Office will accompany first due station personnel during the pre-planning and inspection process, upon request. Fire code concerns will be addressed using normal fire code enforcement procedures.

5. Response – Dispatch Procedures

Dispatch procedures will follow the guidance set forth in Addendum 3 to this general order.

6. Operational Procedures

All hazardous materials responses will use the National Incident Command System to safely, effectively, and efficiently address all of the following steps of the Hazardous Materials Incident Management Process (Noll, Hildebrand, Yvorra, 2005):

1. Scene Management
2. Recognition and Identification
3. Hazard and Risk Assessment
4. Selection of Protective Clothing
5. Information and Resource Coordination
6. Execute Response Objectives
7. Decontamination
8. Termination and Documentation

³ List is developed from submitted Tier II facility documents to comply with the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).



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Note: This procedure is written for general response to hazardous materials incidents. Although this guidance is relevant and effective, specific procedures have been developed for those incidents that are most common, such as Natural Gas Emergencies, Fuel Spills, and Carbon Monoxide incidents.

First Arriving Unit and Initial Command Officer

The initial units are responsible to initiate the Hazardous Materials Incident Management Process as described in this General Order.

ALL Other Operations Level Companies

All other responding units are to report to the staging area designated by the initial and subsequent incident commander and await further assignment and instructions. The operational procedures set forth by General Order 3-1 are not appropriate for an initial hazardous materials response.

Hazardous Materials Technician Level Companies

Hazardous Materials Companies are responsible to support the initial operations on the scene prior to their arrival with technical advice. Upon arrival they will provide guidance and specialized tactics necessary to address the hazards found.

Operations Level Companies

The first arriving unit and resulting command should consider the following response priorities during any hazardous materials response. Operations Level Companies concentrate their efforts on the first three steps of the Hazardous Material Incident Management Process. These steps are most critical to the life safety of responders, the public in general, and any victims present on the scene. The Incident Commander assigns units to specific tasks and roles. The incident commander must consider responder safety and the limitations of protective equipment and training when making these assignments.

Scene Management and Control

- Approach the scene cautiously from an upwind and uphill direction
- Establish Incident Command System (ICS)
- Establish safe staging area for other responding units
- Request additional resources, as necessary
- Isolate an initial Hot Zone and deny entry
- Establish emergency decontamination procedures for affected victims
- Initiate public protective actions (Evacuation or Shelter-in-Place)
- Establish triage, treatment, and transportation groups and areas.
- Establish other hazard control zones (Warm and Cold)
- Maintain responder safety and accountability

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Recognition and Identification of the Problem from a Safe Distance

- Attempt to identify Material(s) involved using:
 - Occupancy, Location, and Pre-Incident Plans
 - Container Shapes
 - Markings and Colors
 - Placards and Labels
 - Shipping Papers/Facility Documents/MSDS
 - Drivers/Subject Matter Experts
 - Monitoring and Detection Devices
 - Senses of Victims/Signs and Symptoms
- Assess container(s) involved
 - Size(s)
 - Pressure
 - Materials of construction
 - Relief devices
 - Breaches, Leaks, or Openings
- Conduct Defensive Reconnaissance

Hazard and Risk Assessment

- Assess potential hazards
 - Thermal
 - Radiological
 - Asphyxiant
 - Corrosive
 - Etiological (Biological)
 - Mechanical
 - Poisonous
- Anticipate potential course and harm of the incident
- Develop initial Incident Action Plan
 - Defensive
 - Non-Intervention

Selection of Protective Clothing

- Evaluate proper Protective clothing for the material and potential hazards
 - Understand the limitations and capabilities of Structural Fire Fighter Protective Clothing and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
 - Understand the appropriateness of higher levels of chemical protective clothing
- Ensure proper application of protective clothing prior to incident operations



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Information and Resource Coordination

- Incident Command
 - Unified Command
 - Expanded to address operational needs (HAZMAT Group, Protection Group, Suppression Group, etc.)
- Notifications

Execute Response Objectives

- Life Safety
 - Offensive — Assess the viability of victims versus the limitations of PPE available; conduct emergent rescue of victims, only if reasonable to do so.
 - Defensive — Remove ambulatory victims from Release area, conduct emergency decontamination, and perform Triage, Treatment, and Transport.
 - Non-Intervention — If you can't change the outcome, don't get involved.
- Incident Stabilization
 - Defensive Product Control — Perform actions in accordance with limitations of training and protective clothing
 - Non-Intervention — If you can't change the outcome, don't get involved.
- Property Conservation
 - Defensive Product Control — Perform actions in accordance with limitations of training and protective clothing
 - Non-Intervention — If you can't change the outcome, don't get involved.
- Environmental Protection
 - Defensive Product Control — Perform actions in accordance with limitations of training and protective clothing
 - Non-Intervention — If you can't change the outcome, don't get involved.
- Atmospheric Monitoring
 - Defensive — Area Monitoring
- Decontamination
 - Continue Emergency Mass Casualty Decontamination
- Termination
 - Personnel Accountability
 - Incident Scene Debriefing
 - Documentation
 - Equipment replacement and servicing
 - Critique

Technician Level Companies/Hazardous Materials Response Team

The first arriving technician level unit will be responsible to provide technical advice and incident action planning to the Incident Commander. Technician level companies are trained and equipped to perform offensive tactics to address all response objectives: Life Safety, Incident Stabilization,



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Property Conservation, and Environmental Preservation. Technician level companies will create a Hazardous Materials Branch or Group within the existing Incident Command Structure. The Hazardous Materials Group will provide adequate information and updates to the Incident Commander.

Scene Management and Control

- Approach the scene cautiously from an upwind and uphill direction
- Coordinate with Incident Command
 - Establish a Hazardous Materials Branch or Group with the Incident Command Structure
 - Determine a safe staging an operational location for hazardous materials branch/group personnel in the Warm Zone
 - Exchange Information
- Request appropriate resources to address hazardous materials tactical objectives
 - Engine Company to support technical decontamination
 - Special Service Company for support operations
 - Hazardous Materials Technician personnel for offensive measures
 - Medic Unit for medical monitoring
- Verify safe staging area and unit positioning
- Verify safe staging area
- Verify initial Hot Zone and control measures
- Enhance/Support emergency decontamination procedures on affected victims
- Verify public protective actions (Evacuation or Shelter-in-Place)
- Verify other hazard control zones (Warm and Cold)
- Maintain responder safety and accountability

Recognition and Identification of the Problem from a Safe Distance

- Attempt to Identify Material(s) Involved
 - Occupancy, Location, and Pre-Incident Plans
 - Container Shapes
 - Markings and Colors
 - Placards and Labels
 - Shipping Papers, Facility Documents, and MSDSs
 - Drivers/Subject Matter Experts
 - Monitoring and Detection Devices (Including for potential Weapons of Mass Destruction)
 - Senses of Victims/Signs and Symptoms
- Assess container(s) involved
 - Size(s)
 - Pressure
 - Materials of construction
 - Relief devices
 - Breaches, Leaks, or Openings
- Conduct Offensive or Defensive Reconnaissance

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Hazard and Risk Assessment

- Assess potential hazards
 - Thermal
 - Radiological
 - Asphyxiant
 - Corrosive
 - Etiological (Biological)
 - Mechanical
 - Poisonous
- Anticipate potential course and harm of the incident
- Develop initial Incident Action Plan
 - Offensive
 - Defensive
 - Non-Intervention

Selection of Protective Clothing

- Evaluate proper protective clothing for the material and potential hazards
 - Select Proper Chemical Protective Clothing Level
 - Select Proper Chemical Protective Clothing Ensemble
- Ensure proper application of protective clothing prior to incident operations

Information and Resource Coordination

- Incident Command
 - Unified Command
 - Expanded to address operational needs (i.e., HAZMAT Group, Protection Group, Suppression Group, etc.)
- Notifications

Execute Response Objectives

- Life Safety
 - Offensive — Assess the viability of victims vs. the limitations of PPE available; conduct emergent rescue of victims, only if reasonable to do so.
 - Defensive — Remove ambulatory victims from release area, conduct emergency decontamination, and perform Triage, Treatment, and Transport.
 - Non-Intervention — If you can't change the outcome, don't get involved.
- Incident Stabilization
 - Offensive — Perform actions in accordance with limitations of training and protective clothing
 - Defensive Product Control — Perform actions in accordance with limitations of training and protective clothing



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- Non-Intervention — If you can't change the outcome, don't get involved.
- Property Conservation
 - Defensive Product Control — Perform actions in accordance with limitations of training and protective clothing
 - Non-Intervention — If you can't change the outcome, don't get involved.
- Environmental Protection
 - Defensive Product Control — Perform actions in accordance with limitations of training and protective clothing
 - Non-Intervention — If you can't change the outcome, don't get involved.
- Ensure proper Rapid Intervention Team
 - Properly Protected and Equipped
- Ensure Preparation for Entry Team(s)
 - Briefing
 - Objectives
 - Safety Procedures
 - Decontamination
- Atmospheric Monitoring

Decontamination

- Initiate Emergency Mass Casualty Decontamination
- Ensure technical decontamination is available prior to Entry Operations
- Monitoring
- Disposal

Termination

- Personnel Accountability
- Incident Scene Debriefing
- Documentation
- Equipment replacement and servicing
- Critique

REFERENCES

All Hazardous Materials response operations coordinated by the Prince George's County Fire/EMS Department will be conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations for operations in such situations, as established in the OSHA and national consensus standards listed in the reference section.

1. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER)
2. 29 CFR 1910.134, Respiratory Protection
3. NFPA 471, Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents

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4. NFPA 472, Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents
5. NFPA 473, Standard for Professional Competence of EMS Personnel to Hazardous Materials Incidents
6. NFPA 1500, Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program
7. NFPA 1991, Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies
8. NFPA 1993, Standard on Liquid Splash-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies
9. NFPA 1994, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Chemical/Biological Terrorism Incidents
10. FEMA Document 508-4, Typed Resource Definitions – Fire and Hazardous Materials Resources.

FORMS / ATTACHMENTS

Addendum 1- Training

Addendum 2- Minimum Equipment Requirements

Addendum 3- Dispatch Procedures



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Addendum 1 - Training

All hazardous materials training is provided through formal curriculum programs and regular drills and exercises designed to maintain competence with all related equipment and procedures. All hazardous materials training is intended to meet the requirements of OSHA Part 29 CFR 1910.120 and NFPA 472 and 473.

All Fire/EMS Department personnel must be trained to one of the following levels:

First Responder at the Operational Level (HAZMAT Operations)

First responders at the operational level are those persons who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous materials as part of the initial response to the incident for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, the environment, or property from the effects of the release. They should be trained to respond in a defensive fashion to control the release from a safe distance and keep it from spreading. (NFPA 472)

Personnel:

- All personnel (career and volunteer) that may discover, investigate, or respond to a hazardous materials incident must maintain Hazardous Materials Operations level training.

Initial Training Requirements:

- Approximately 24 hours of training in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.120 and NFPA 472.
- WMD Awareness/Operations Level Training

Certification Recommended:

- Maryland State Fire Service Professional Qualifications Board (MFSPQB),
- National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications (Pro Board), or
- International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC)

Continuing Education/Refresher Requirements:

- Annual Regulatory Competency Requirement: Minimum 4 hours

Hazardous Materials Technician (HAZMAT Tech)

Hazardous materials technicians are those persons who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous materials for the purpose of controlling the release. Hazardous materials technicians are expected to use specialized chemical protective clothing and specialized control equipment. (NFPA 472)

Personnel:

- Hazardous Materials Technician Level personnel and response equipment are maintained at the stations assigned with the Hazardous Materials Support Units.



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Initial Training Requirements:

- First Responder Operations Level training, plus approximately 40 hours of training in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.120 and NFPA 472 at the Hazardous Materials Technician Level.
- WMD HAZMAT Technician Enhancement Training (need to define what training is required and from where)

Certifications Recommended:

- Maryland State Fire Service Professional Qualifications Board (MFSPQB),
- National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications (Pro Board), or
- International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC)

Continuing Education/Refresher Requirements:

- Annual Regulatory Competency Requirement: Minimum 16 hours
- Participation in at least one Hazardous Materials Response Drill per quarter
- Participation in at least one Hazardous Materials Exercise per year.

Credentialing: All Technician Level personnel are identified through appropriate credentials issued by the Fire Chief. This shall include identification cards and helmet designations.

Primary Hazardous Material Company and Response Team

Personnel:

- These personnel are either assigned to the Primary Hazardous Materials Response Unit or otherwise selected to participate as a HAZMAT Response Team Member through a competitive selection process.

Pre-requisite Training Requirements:

- Completion of Technician Level training as specified above.

Certifications Required:

- Maryland State Fire Service Professional Qualifications Board (MFSPQB),
- National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications (Pro Board), or
- International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC)

Initial Training Requirements:

- HAZMAT Response Team Indoctrination Training – Approximately 80 hours
- WMD HAZMAT Technician Enhancement Training

Initial Training Recommendations:

- NFA – Chemistry of Hazardous Materials or Chemistry for Emergency Response
- NFA – Hazardous Materials Operating Site Practices (or similar training from a recognized training program)

Continuing Education/Refresher Requirements:

- Annual Regulatory Competency Requirement: Minimum 32 hours

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- Participation in at least one Hazardous Materials Response Drill per month
- Participation in at least two Hazardous Materials Exercises per year.

Credentialing: All Technician Level personnel are identified through appropriate credentials issued by the Fire Chief. This shall include identification cards and helmet designations.

Hazardous Materials Response Team Leaders

Designated Hazardous Materials Response Team Leaders are responsible to supervise and control of hazardous materials personnel and equipment. They are specially trained to interface with Incident Command and other agencies to ensure safe and effective incident solution is achieved.

Personnel:

- Senior members of Hazardous Materials Response Team with at least 5 years hazardous materials response experience.

Training:

- Same as above, for Hazardous Materials Response Team Members
- Hazardous Materials Incident Commander Certification

Continuing Education/Refresher Requirements:

- Annual Regulatory Competency Requirement: Minimum 42 hours
- Participation in at least one Hazardous Materials Response Drill per month
- Participation in at least two Hazardous Materials Exercises per year.

Credentialing: All Hazardous Materials Response Team Leaders are identified through appropriate credentials issued by the Fire Chief. This shall include identification cards and helmet designations.

Hazardous Materials Incident Commanders

Incident Commanders who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level must receive specific HAZMAT Incident Commander training.

Initial Training Requirements:

- Approximately 24 hours of training in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.120 and NFPA 472.
- WMD Awareness/Operations Level Training

Certification Recommended:

- Maryland State Fire Service Professional Qualifications Board (MFSPQB),
- National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications (Pro Board), or
- International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC)



**PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
FIRE/EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDER**

Continuing Education/Refresher Requirements:

- Annual Regulatory Competency Requirement: Minimum 4 hours

Credentialing: All Hazardous Materials Incident Commanders are identified through appropriate credentials issued by the Fire Chief.

Refresher Training

All refresher training must be approved by the HAZMAT Coordinator and meet 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6) and NFPA 472/473 requirements.

APPENDIX S
Municipality Efforts – City of Hyattsville

Municipality: City of Hyattsville (“the City”)
Project: City of Hyattsville Environmental Depot
Acquire Land, Construct a Drop-off Station that Allows Residents to Recycle or Drop Off a Wide Range of Household Items not Collected Curbside
Location: Prince George's County, Maryland

1. City of Hyattsville

Hyattsville is an incorporated City in Prince George’s County. Its current population is 20,000.

2. Waste Collection in City of Hyattsville

City of Hyattsville’s solid waste division works to ensure residents have excellent and environmentally friendly waste removal services.

The City provides trash, compost, yard waste and leaf pickup. Large trash items and furniture can also be picked up and some hazardous materials and e-recyclables can be dropped off at our Public Works Operations Center. Back door trash pickup is available for seniors and residents with disabilities. No charge is associated with any of these services.

Prince George's County handles the collection of recyclable materials. The County also complements City services by providing additional options for e-recycling and hazardous material disposal.

3. Proposed Project

The City is proposing a transfer/drop-off station that will allow residents to recycle, or drop-off household items not collected curbside. Proposed location is at 4641 Baltimore Avenue, Hyattsville, Maryland.

4. Concept Design

See next page.

5. Status

On February 22, 2023, the Maryland Department of Environment received the application from the City.

CITY OF HYATTSVILLE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPOT CONCEPT DESIGN

